Newport Mercury.

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The Newport Mercury,

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

NEWPORT COUNCIL No. 31, Order United American Mechanics, John S. Carr, Councilor; James E. Mathewson, Recording Secretary, meets every Monday evening.

EXCELSIOR LODGE No. 49, I. O. of O. F., Herbert Knill, Noble Grand; Perry B. Dawley, Secretary; meets every Tuesday evening.

MARNOYE LODGE No 93, N. E. O. P., Henry M. Young, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Dr. Frederick Bradley, President; Alexander McLellan, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month.

FORBEARANCE LODGE, NO. 538, K. of H., Dictator, Edwin Nelson; Reporter, O. H Chase; meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings.

REDWOOD LODGE No. 11, K. of P., Thomas Lucas, Chancellor Commander; Daniel P. Hull, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION No. 5, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain, A. B. Davis; Charles H. Ellis, Recorder; meets first Friday evening in each month.

Local Matters.

Artillery Company Inspection.

Lieutenant Abbott, U. S. A., paid his annual visit of inspection to the Newport Artillery Company Tuesday evening and, as usual, found everything in first class condition. Nearly every member of the company was present and the several drills in the manual of arms, battalion drill, dress parade, guard mount and other tactics of infantry were given with a precision and snap that reflected credit alike upon command and commander. The artillery drill by the gun squad was also first class. The bicycle squad was found to be "all right," while a most rigid examination of the arms and accoutrements failed to discover anything amiss. The rifle range was visited by the inspecting officer and the books and belongings of the company carefully examined, and now the company will await with interest the report of Lieutenant Abbott.

N. E. Southern Conference.

The New England Southern conference of the Methodist Episcopal church opened its 57th annual session at the South Methodist church Wednesday morning in South Manchester, Conn. In the evening the Epworth League held its anniversary session, Rev. O. W. Scott, of Campello, Mass., presiding.

As we go to press the appointments have not been announced.

Mr. I. B. Bergman, in behalf of the One Price Clothing Co., has offered a trophy to the winning rifle team of the local militia companies, the match to be shot under the same conditions as those of the two past years. These friendly shooting contests are very enjoyable as well as profitable to the companies themselves and it is pleasing to know that the citizens of Newport are alive to these facts. The 1895 trophy was given by the Newport Herald and that of 1896 by H. A. Heath & Co. Both were won by the Artillery team over the Naval Reserves, Co. B. not feeling in a position to compete. These trophies are won outright and become the possession of the winners absolutely.

Photographer W. H. Mowry has presented Charles E. Lawton Post with a large portrait of John E. Lake, their late comrade, and it has been placed in a conspicuous place in the hall.

At the meeting of Minnehoia Council, No. 3, D. of P. Tuesday evening two palefaces were elected to membership and a number of applications were received.

During the year, 311 persons were committed to the Newport County Jail, 318 discharged therefrom, and there were 5 inmates at the opening of the year 1897.

The Detroit has arrived at Naples. The Cincinnati has sailed from Naples for Morsina. The Yorktown has arrived at Chin Kiang and the Marblehead at Palm Beach.

U. S. Training ship Essex has arrived at Kingston, Ja., with all on board well.

Easter Day.

Tomorrow will be Easter Day, the principal church festival of the year. Bright flowers will replace the memorials of the passion and crucifixion of the world's Redeemer and the penitential hymns of Lent will give place to happy Easter carols in commemoration of that glorious Resurrection so many centuries ago.

At many of the churches special musical programmes have been arranged and the floral decorations emblematic of the season will be very beautiful. At Zabriskie Memorial Church Mr. Freeman, the organist has worked with tireless energy training the boys in the festival music. The programme at this church includes several soprano solos which will be sung by Master Albert Jones, tenor solos by Mr. H. W. Rankin, and bass solos by Mr. W. H. Schwarz. At St. George's church under the direction of Mr. G. Everett Hill, a particularly pleasing programme has been arranged and the music at Emmanuel church will also be appropriate to the occasion. At Trinity church, services will be held for the first time since its renovation, in the church proper. Both at St. Mary's and St. Joseph's churches the music will be of a high order and will, as usual, be rendered in a most finished manner under the directions, in the former church, of Prof. F. A. Fredericks, and in the latter, of Prof. L. Louis. Following are some of the programmes:—

St. Mary's.

10:30 A. M.

Prelude and Entree—Organ — Battiste
Vidi Aquam—chorus — Arena
Kyrie Eleison—trio and chorus — Gounod
Mrs. Fredericks, soprano, Messrs. S. P. Conlon tenor and J. E. Leddy, bass.
Gloria in Excelsis Deo — Gounod
Credo in Unum Deum — Gounod
Sanctus — Gounod
Tenor solo Mr. Matt Shea
Agnus Dei — Weber
Solos Mr. James Dunn and Miss Annie Driscoll
Offertory—Haec Dies — Kapp
Mrs. Fredericks
Sortie in E flat — Lefebure Wely

VESPERS AT 7:30 P. M.

Pastorale — Kullak
Melodie — Rubenstein
Romance — Salome
Fantasie — Verdi
Domine ad adjuvandum
Dixit Dominus
Laudate Dominum and Magnificat from E. Marzo's Vespers No. 2
Soloists Mrs. Fredericks, Miss Annie Driscoll, Miss M. Dunphy, Messrs. S. P. Conlon, J. E. Leddy and Philip Scantlin
Regina Cœli — Werner
O. Salutaris — Holden
Mr. James Dunn
Tantum Ergo — La Hache
Sortie — Gungl

St. Joseph's.

10:30 MASS.

Haydn's Third Mass
Haec Dies
Handel's Alleluia Chorus from the Messiah

MUSICAL VESPERS AT 7:30.

Musical Vespers
Haec Dies — Est
Regina Cœli — Kapp
O Salutaris Hostia — Werner
Tantum Ergo — Lang
Sortie — Rossi
Soloists—Mrs. George Spencer, soprano; Miss E. Callaghan, alto; Mr. M. Chaumitz, tenor; Mr. J. Girr, bass; with a chorus of twenty voices; Professor L. Louis, organist and musical director.

The sanctuary choir of forty voices will sing the responses, the processional hymn, "Christ Our Lord is Risen," and the recessional hymn, "Easter Bells are Chiming."

Zabriskie Memorial Church.

Easter Day at the Zabriskie Memorial Church will be observed by four services. First celebration of the Holy Eucharist 7.30 a. m. Morning Prayer 10.30, and second celebration of the Holy Eucharist 11.00 a. m. Public Baptism of Infants 3.00 p. m. Even-Song, or Vespers, 7.30 p. m. The Sunday school children's Easter festival will be held at 7.30 p. m. on April 25th (Low Sunday) much care will be given to the floral decorations of the church. An order for large quantities of Easter lilies and cut flowers has already been placed. The musical programme will be very elaborate. The solos will be sung by Master Albert Jones, soprano; H. W. Rankin, tenor; W. H. Schwarz bass. The music programme follows—

FIRST CELEBRATION OF THE HOLY EUCHARIST 7.30 A. M.

MORNING PRAYER, 10.30 A. M.

Processional Hymn, 122—"Jesus lives! thy terrors now." — H. P. Gauntlett
Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us; (in place of Venite.) — Anglican Chant
Psalter—Proper Psalms, ii; lviii; cxi.
Te Deum, in B minor, — Dudley Buck
Jubilate Deo. (Chant in C) — F. A. G. Ouseley

HOLY EUCHARIST, 11 A. M.

Introit, Hymn 111—"Christ the Lord is risen to-day" — Mozart
Communion Service in E flat, Alfred F. Eyre
Sermon, by the Rector.
Offertory Anthem—"Christ is risen from the dead." — G. Whitney Coombs
Christ is risen from the dead and become the first fruit of them that slept.
For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead.
If ye be risen with Christ, seek those things that are above
Where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God
Alleluia! Alleluia! Alleluia! Amen.
I COR., XV: 20, 21
Recessional Hymn, 121—"The strife is o'er." — Palestrina.

EVEN-SONG, 7.30 P. M.

Processional Hymn, 122—"Jesus lives! thy terrors now," — H. P. Gauntlett
Choral Service, in G. — Tallis
Psalter, Proper Psalms, cxiii; cxiv; cxviii.
Magnificat, in B flat. — F. Haptiste Calkin
Nunc Dimittis, in B flat. — F. Haptiste Calkin
Anthem—"Christ the Lord is risen from the dead" — G. Whitney Coombs
Hymn, 117—"Christ the Lord is risen to-day" — Mozart
Sermon, by the Rector
Offertory Anthem—"This is the day" — E. V. Hall, M. A.
This is the day which the Lord hath made, We will rejoice and be glad in it,
For now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept
For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead.
For as in Adam all die. Even so in Christ shall all be made alive.
This is the day which the Lord hath made, we will rejoice and be glad in it.
Ps. CXVIII: 4.1 COR. XV: 20
Recessional Hymn, 121—"The strife is o'er" — Palestrina

CHILDREN'S SERVICES AND CAROLS 7.30 P. M. Will be held on First (Low) Sunday after Easter, April 25th.

H. B. FREEMAN,
Organist and Choirmaster.

Emmanuel Church.

MORNING SERVICE AT 10:45 A. M.

Organ Prelude in G — Batiste
Procession of Hymn No. 112
Anthem "Christ Our Passover — Tours
Gloria after Psalm in Ab — Carter
Te Deum in D — Marston
Jubilate in A — Lynes
Hymn No. 121
Gloria Tibi in Bb
Anthem "God Hath Appointed a Day" — Tours
Hymn No. 122
Offertory sentence in G
Holy Communion
Sanctus in Gb — Carter
Hymn No. 226
Gloria in Excelsis in F — Tours
Organ Prelude in G — Smart

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY AT 3 P. M.

Organ Prelude in G — Smart
Processional Hymn No. 516, "Onward Christian Soldiers."
Four carols by the Sunday school and one by the infant department.
Quartet—Miss Ethel Kenny, soprano; Miss Maud Marsh, alto; Mr. Marion Clarke, tenor; Mr. Charles Ullman, basso, and chorus, Mr. David E. Carter, organist and choirmaster.

Trinity Church.

MORNING SERVICE AT 10:45 O'CLOCK.

Processional Hymn No. 121
Christ our Passover — Tours
Te Deum in B minor — Buck
Benedictus in D — Field
Introit — I. Cor. xv: 57; II Cor. v. 15 — J. W. Gritton
Communion Service in C — Tours
Hymn No. 118
Offertory "For Flames the Easter Morn" — J. M. Loretz
Post Communion Hymn No. 368

CHORAL EVEN SONG 8 O'CLOCK.

Processional Hymn 112
Psalter Psalms 113, 114 118
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in G — Tours
Chant versicles and responses — Tallis
Anthem — Acts xvii: 31; Ps. lxxxv: 10 — I. Cor. xvi 57 — Tours
Organ Tempo di Minuetto — Drifield
Air for Soprano "I know that my Redeemer liveth" — Handel
Organ Festive March in D — Smart
Anthem I. Thessalonians iv: 13-18 — Edward Burnett
Quartet—Mr. I. P. Irons, tenor; Mr. H. H. Smith, baritone; Miss G. M. Gosling, soprano; Mrs. I. P. Irons, alto.
Mr. W. R. Boone organist

Central Baptist Church.

MORNING SERVICE 10:45.

Organ Prelude "Unfold Ye Portals" from "The Redemption," — Gounod
Anthem "Jubilate Deo" from the mass in B flat — Franz Schubert
Ascription "Gloria in Excelsis" in B flat — Dudley Buck
Response "Our Father" — Bartlett
Offertory "The Blessed City" — Robert Schumann
Organ postlude, Praeludium and Jogue in E minor — J. S. Bach

CHILDREN'S SERVICE 7:30 P. M.

Organ Prelude "Jerusalem the Golden"
Anthem "Come, See the Place Where Jesus Lay" — Horatio W. Parker
Carols by the school
Anthem "The Magdalen" — G. W. Warren
Organ Postlude, Priests' March from "Semiramide" — Rossini
Quartet—Mrs. G. A. Brown, soprano; Mrs. W. Black, contralto; Mr. N. T. Hodson, tenor; Mr. H. M. Spooner, bass
Mrs. T. W. Freeborne, organist and musical director.

Mr. Ferdinand Amburst died at his home in Jamestown on Monday. Mr. Amhurst was a native of Germany, but had made his home at Jamestown for the past ten years, being employed for a number of years on steamer Conanicut. At the time of his death he was janitor of the Conanicut Yacht Club, and keeper of the Shoreby Hill property, and with his family occupied the farm-house located on that property. He had been in poor health for the year past, but was confined to the house but a few days. He leaves a widow.

On Saturday of last week the boys at the Training Station belonging to the first division, with good conduct marks, were given an excursion to Prudence Island on the Rocket. A clam bake and chowder was served and shore leave was granted for a few hours, after which all returned to the station, having spent a most enjoyable time.

The competitive examination for the appointment of a naval cadet by Congressman Bull will occur in Providence this morning, before a board of examiners consisting of State Commissioner Stockwell, Head Master Thompson of the Rogers High School and Dr. Peckham of Providence.

Mr. Joseph G. Albro, of North Attleboro, Mass., died at his home in that town on Saturday of last week in the ninety-first year of his age. He was a native of this city.

John Tucker has purchased for $33 the Devins House on Mary street to be torn down within twenty days. The work of demolition has been begun.

St. Joseph Convent has purchased of Messrs. J. H. Barney, Jr., & Co., one of the celebrated Gabler pianos for use in the convent.

Mrs. G. K. Warren and Miss Warren are among this week's arrivals for the season.

Mr. W. J. Ladyman has returned from a three months' visit to relatives in Europe.

Mr. William F. Hardy of New York, is visiting his parents in this city while convalescing after a severe illness.

Ground was broken this week for Mr. George Ritchie's new house on Warner street.

Captain Daniel T. Church of Tiverton has been in town this week.

Congressmen Bull and Capron returned to Washington Monday night.

Capt. J. C. Clifford has been in town this week.

Mr. Simeon Davis and Miss Davis are visiting relatives in Brooklyn.

Mr. Gordon McKay of Boston has arrived for the season.

Mr. John B. Greer and the Misses Greer have returned from the South.

School Board.

The regular monthly meeting of the school committee was held Monday evening, Colonel Horton in the chair and all the members present except Chairman Barker and Messrs. Porter and Clarke. Truant Officer Topham made his report for the month ending April 11, as follows:

"Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 135; number found to be truants, 0; number out on account of illness and other causes, 126; number found not attending school, 5; number sent to public schools, 3; number sent to Catholic schools, 2. March 30 Alfred Fournier was committed to the Seekonnet school for two years, for habitual truancy. I now recommend that Oscar Young and Edward Johnston, who are habitual truants, be prosecuted according to law."

The report of Superintendent Baker showed that the term of elementary evening schools, which closed on March 26, had been an unusually successful one, there having been a larger attendance of pupils, more interest on the part of the teachers and more satisfactory results than in any previous year. The total enrollment was men, 143; women 69; total 212. Average number belonging—Men, 59; women, 36; total, 95. Average number attending—Men, 42; women 25; total, 67. Percentage of attendance, 70.3. Total number of teachers, 14; average number of teachers, 11. Total expense of instruction, $1,183.35; estimated expense of books and supplies, $40; total expense, $1,223.35. Amount received from state, $400; amount used from city appropriation, $823.35; total $1,223.35.

The report also stated that on account of the growth of the kindergarten in the Fifth ward, Miss Mary V. Palmer has been appointed assistant to Miss Gilpin, with the approval of the committee on teachers.

The monthly report of attendance was presented as follows: Year register, 2,863; term register, 2,707; number belonging, 2,434; number attending, 2,184; percentage of attendance, 89.7.

The matter of the placing of the flagstaff given by a summer resident for the use of the Carey School was referred to the committee on buildings, with power to act and the superintendent was authorized to prepare a programme for an appropriate dedication of the staff. The superintendent was also authorized to expend the $100 previously appropriated for geography lessons in such manner as he thinks best for the schools.

A stove at the Industrial School being reported as not in working order, this matter was referred to the committee on Industrial School; the committee in charge of curriculum had no report ready, nor the committee on the introduction of sewing in the lower grades.

After a long discussion over the necessity for increased accommodations in the Broadway district, the board adjourned.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

DeBlois & Eldridge have rented for the George F. Jones estate the villa on the northerly side of Harrison avenue and the bay, known as "Pen Craig," to Mr. Sidney Webster of New York for the coming season.

DeBlois & Eldridge have rented through H. L. Dyar, agent of the Travers' estate, the store, No. 2 Travers block, to Edward Brandus, of New York, for the coming season.

Mary E. and Annie M. Sheekey have sold to Thomas and Annie Lahiff a lot of land on Potter street containing 1980 square feet.

Simeon Hazard has sold for Capt. Wm. Ennis and Caroline W. Ennis, the estate at 20 and 22 Pelham street to Thomas Sharpe. This estate comprises a large dwelling house and about 10,000 square feet of land, and it is understood that Mr. Sharpe will convert a part of the dwelling into a business stand and move there some time in May.

Simeon Hazard has rented for W. A. Armstrong her cottage on Clinton avenue to Jacob Bronson.

A. O'D Taylor has let on lease for Doctor T. A. Kenefick, the furnished cottage 105 Pelham street to Miss Harriett B. White of Boston, from June 1st, 1897.

DeBlois & Eldridge have rented for Mr. W. FitzHugh Whitehouse his villa on the easterly side of Rhode Island avenue, known as "Eastbourne Lodge" to Mr. A. Cass Canfield of New York for the coming season.

A council of the several Baptist churches in Southern New England, convened yesterday afternoon at the First Baptist church in this city for the purpose of examining Dr. George B. Peck of Providence who is a candidate for the ministry. The council was in session as we went to press and the ordination was to take place at the First Baptist church last evening. Dr. Peck is well known in this city, having been an officer of the Homeopathic convention which met here two years ago.

The annual re-union of Company F. will be held in Warren Post Hall tonight.

THE SEWER-PIER.

Hearing Given the Objectors to the Proposed Harbor Park Improvements.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting Tuesday morning for the purpose of hearing the objections to the pier and sewer outlet which it was proposed to build as a part of the park improvement at the south end of the harbor. In the absence of the mayor, Mr. President Stevens presided. The Board was addressed in opposition to the plan by ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, representing the New York Yacht Club; Col. Samuel R. Honey, Dr. H. R. Storer, Mr. A. H. Almon, Mr. J. M. K. Southwick and Mr. William H. Lawton, Jr. The promoters of the plan were represented by Street Commissioner Cotton who is in charge of the work.

Commodore Gerry explained that the New York Yacht Club objected to a six hundred feet solid pier in the harbor on the ground that its action on the currents would result in the accumulation of sand thus lessening the anchorage ground. He said the pier would be of no use to the yachtsmen for landing purposes as they had their own wharf in a more convenient locality. The club also objected to the proposed sewer through the pier on the ground that its contents would pollute the waters of the harbor. He explained that the club which he represented was growing in its number of yachts, estimating that this season's fleet would aggregate fully 250 craft, and said that Newport harbor was really the only place on the coast suitable as a rendezvous for the club during a summer cruise.

Col. Honey, representing the Sanitary Protective Association, made his principal objection to the proposed sewer, and said that he did not believe that the need for the pier was sufficiently great to justify its erection against the wishes of the New York Yacht Club.

Mr. Almon, Dr. Storer and Mr. Southwick also spoke strongly against the building of sewers to empty into the harbor, and Mr. Lawton thought that the pier might be done away with and the money which it would cost put into a sewer the outlet of which should be beyond the harbor limits.

Capt. Cotton explained that by the proposed sewer the harbor would receive no more sewage than it does at present; that its only object was to take what now flows into the harbor along the immediate shore where the park is to be located and carry it out into deep water, and he did not think that the pier, as proposed in the plan of improvement, would cause any trouble from the collection of sand. He explained that the Marchant street district being too low for the Thames street sewer, could only be drained into the harbor or by a pumping system.

At the close of the hearing the Board passed a vote of thanks to the speakers, for their interest in the city's welfare, and then adjourned to Tuesday, April 27, deferring action on the matter discussed until the Mayor and City Solicitor might be present.

The following are the resolutions offered by the pastor of Congdon St. Baptist Church of Providence, Rev. J. H. Presley, at Y. M. C. A. hall, Thursday evening he said, after listening to the concert given by the Jeter family assisted by Prof. F. Boldy of Fort Adams Band, U. S. A., Mr. E. Buchanan and Miss S. C. Rice of Newport, that it is the sense of this assembly that we express our highest appreciation for the most excellent concert; resolved further that we commend to the public in the fullest degree a fair hearing for the Jeter children. We believe they have demonstrated the fact that the colored youth of this country is capable of every attainment along the progressive lines that any other people are, under similar circumstances. These resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

The following General Order has been issued, which is self-explanatory and is in return for similar courtesies extended recently to troops of this State:

General Orders No. 15:

Permission is hereby granted to military organizations of other States to enter and pass through the State of Rhode Island, armed and equipped, en route to and returning from the dedication of the tomb of General U. S. Grant in New York city, April 27, 1897.

By order of
CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
FREDERICK M. SACHETT,
Adjutant General.

At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals, Rev. George J. Magill, Rev George Herbert Patterson, Hon. George Peabody Wetmore, and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton, of this city, were among the vice presidents elected.

Tuesday evening the Stations of the Cross, presented to St. Mary's church by Mrs. Cutting as a memorial to her son, Mr. P. Brockholst Cutting, were blessed by Rt. Rev. Bishop Harkins. The Bishop also preached an eloquent sermon.

Mr. Edwin O. Read of New York is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Oliver Read in this city, who has just celebrated her 87th birthday.

Mrs. Ross Once More.

If Mrs. Ross, who is trying to get the enormous estate of the late Wm. H. King, is an adventuress she is a very persistent one. She has now filed in the Surrogate's Court of New York a petition asking to be heard in the case and demanding that she have a voice in naming the administrator. In her affidavit, after giving a long history of herself she goes on to say, that she is prepared to prove that the William Henry King who died in the Butler Hospital was not the brother of George Gordon King, Dr. David King and Edward King, but was her uncle, who, when he was a young man, got into a difficulty in Boston, in consequence of which he left the United States; that, being acquainted with Edward King, he assumed the latter's family name and joined him in Canton, China; that they were known there as brothers; that the two returned as brothers and remained in New York, where they were known as brothers until 1860, when, she alleges, her uncle was kidnapped, taken to Rhode Island and thrown into an insane asylum by the men whose family name he took.

An affidavit of Ludlow Patton is attached. Patton was a broker from 1851 to 1873, when he retired. He is 70 years old. He affirms that he knew Edward and William H. King in New York from 1851 until William H. King suddenly disappeared in 1860; that the men in no way resembled each other, and that Mrs Ross who introduced herself to him recently, strongly resembles William H. He adds that he has seen photographic copies of testimony on which William H. was adjudged insane. The testimony is that William showed signs of mental weakness for several years prior to 1866. Patton denies this, and testifies that he had a remarkable clear intellect.

Mrs. Ross intimated that the "difficulty" that led her uncle to leave Boston and change his name was punishable by death. She will set up the claim that the man who was known as King was carried from Troy, this State, to a Massachusetts insane asylum on the eve of what was to have been his wedding day, and that she, not knowing what name he had assumed when he abandoned his own, spent 28 years in travelling around the world searching for him, and that she was rewarded in 1893 by finding him in Providence.

The Surrogate's case, it is expected will go to a referee this week. At the hearing Mrs. Ross will, she says, tell the whole story, including the reason for her uncle's flight from the United States and change of name.

Mr. John Foster, for nearly half a century one of Newport's summer residents, died at his home in Boston on Friday of last week, in the eightieth year of his age. He was born in Hudson, but had made his home in Boston for the last sixty years. He leaves one daughter, Miss Fannie Foster.

A despatch from Washington says that as Paymaster Corwine has refunded the amount of the shortage in his accounts, he will probably be allowed to resign and will not be prosecuted.

Mr. Peter Knowe being the lowest bidder on the proposed repairs at the Custom House, his bid has been recommended to the Washington authorities for acceptance.

U. S. Senator Calvin S. Brice has rented the William Waldorf Astor villa, "Beaulieu," for the coming season.

McLean & Mason have been awarded the contract to make the contemplated improvements at the local office of the Postal Telegraph Company.

Ex-Assistant Postmaster Wilson of New Bedford is visiting relatives in this city.

Easter Sunday Morning.

BY J. S. S.

What a blessed glorious morning!
What a happy Easter day!
Early birds their notes are calling
For a merry joyful lay.

It seems as if the sun was shining
Brighter than on other days;
As if all Nature was combining
To pour forth its joy and praise.

Flowers seem sweeter, purer, fairer,
On this glorious Easter morn
Everything brings Heaven nearer
Telling of Christ's Risen Form.

Many heavy hearts are lighter
On this joyful Easter tide;
Hope makes everything look brighter,
Chasing fears and doubts aside.

Carols rise from mortal voices,
Angels catch the glad refrain,
All of Heaven and earth rejoices
Jesus died, but lives again.

Now His Mission work has ended,
And our sins were all forgiven
Ere the Son of God ascended
To His Blessed Throne in Heaven.

Everything in Nature blessing
From the tomb to Heaven above,
Tells us of the Saviour risen
To His Home of Peace and love.

Tells of His joyful greeting
By the angels pure and fair,
Tells us too, of blissful meeting,
With our dear ones mourned so here.

Tells us of our love made holy
In His bright and happy home,
Where they live with him in glory,
Where earth's shadows never come.

Here they had their trials daily,
Here they had their hours of gloom,
Had to pass through Death's dread valley
To the dark and silent tomb

They have risen too, in glory
And are now with him above,
Where they live and tell the story
Of the dying Saviour's love.

Then be hopeful not repining
Cease to dwell on death with gloom;
Think of Heaven bright and shining,
Beyond the shadows of the tomb.

Only through that lonely portal
Can we reach "The Golden Shore,"
When the Gate of Life immortal,
Lets us in forever more.

Cease to think our loved are lying
Under the cold and cheerless sod.
But on the Saviour's word relying,
Believe them happy with their God.

Trinity Church.

Tomorrow—Easter Sunday—services will be held in Trinity Church for the first time in some weeks. Carpenters and painters have been busy for a long time in the endeavor to put this historic old edifice in thorough repair before the opening of the summer season. Very few radical changes have been made but the building has been pretty thoroughly renovated. Three new memorial windows have been put in since the building was closed, which will add materially to its appearance. They are tributes to the memory of the late LeRoy King, the late Mrs. Sarah Swan Whiting and the late Mrs. John H. Davis. The King window, erected by members of the King family, occupies the eastern end of the church and represents the resurrection. This was designed and made by Armstrong of New York. The Whiting memorial, erected by the children of Mrs. Whiting, represents the mother of Mary, and occupies one of the central windows on the northern side of the building. The Davis window, erected by John H. Davis in memory of his wife, is a representation of Mary, the mother of Jesus.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Clarke have placed a tablet on the north wall in memory of their son, Lieutenant Arthur Henry Clarke, U. S. M. C. The inscription is in black enamel letters on polished brass. It was manufactured by the Gorham Manufacturing Company of Providence.

A Handsome Gift.

Rev. Dr. H. A. Coit, President of St. Paul's School, Concord N. H., who has been for a number of years one of the summer worshippers at Berkeley Memorial Chapel, Middletown, is to present that chapel with a handsome and unique memorial in the form of a lych-gate. The gate, which will be set up over the path leading to the robing room, will not only be an embellishment to the grounds, but will also be a novelty. The foundation walls will be of local stone, like that of which the church is constructed, with granite coping. The posts, which will be of cypress, will be nine inches square and lighter parts will be of planks three inches thick. The roof is supported by a heavy arch running lengthwise of the structure. A pair of gates close the outer end of the way and carved in the front tie beam is "I am the Resurrection and the Life" and on the reverse side are the initials "H. A. C.—M. B. C.," while on the rear front there is carved "The Righteous Live Forevermore." Wooden pins will fasten the great sticks together and Father Time will put the only coating on the wood for which provision has been made. It will have an enclosed area of about eight to ten feet and a height to peak of some 11 feet. Its cost will be in the neighborhood of a thousand dollars.

Annual Election.

At the annual meeting of trustees of Long Wharf and public school holden April 14, 1897, the following officers were elected:—President, James C. Swan; Secretary and Treasurer, J. S. Coggeshall, Auditing Committee R. S. Barker and J. H. Hammett.

The following compose the Board of Trustees: R. S. Barker, C. E. Hammett, Jr., B. H. Stevens, J. S. Coggeshall, J. N. Hammett, J. C. Swan, N. Underwood, E. P. Allan, W. K. Covell, Jr., B. B. H. Sherman, W. B. Sherman, W. A. Coggeshall, W. G. Stevens, T. P. Peckham, W. P. Sheffield, Jr., T. D. Stoddard, T. G. Brown, T. M. Seabury, W. N. Hammett, L. L. Simmons and J. H. Crosby.

Thursday evening the members of Gen. G. K. Warren and Warren Post Associates gave a ladies' night, which proved a very enjoyable affair. The committee in charge of the affair consisted of Mr. James F. Barney, chairman, Messrs. J. I. Greene, Warren Weymouth, B. F. Tanner, James F. Barney, Jr., and Frank G. Kimball, to whose efforts the success of the entertainment is largely due. A very pleasing musical and literary programme was rendered, after which refreshments were served by Koschay.

Next Tuesday evening at Masonic Hall the Jeter children will give a concert under the direction of Prof. Frank Boldy, Fort Adams Band, assisted by Miss Sarah Connor Rice, soprano, and Mr. D. Aintolo clarinetist. This talented family have already given a number of concerts in this and other cities and have always furnished an excellent entertainment. We understand that they are to make a Southern tour soon, in which case this will be the last opportunity to hear them for some time.

The Rhode Island Historical Society will celebrate its 75th anniversary at its cabinet in Providence Monday evening next at 8 o'clock, when the president of the society, Hon. John H. Stiness, will deliver a discourse on "Civil Changes in the State." The public are invited.

Steward John Mitchell of the New Shoreham life saving station died Tuesday night from the effects of a "shock." Mr. Mitchell was the father of Mrs. R. J. Carry and Mrs. W. D. Rife.

FELIX MARCHANT.

By CLARENCE FULLER.

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CHAPTER V

It was the leader of this strange company who broke the silence that attended its arrival at the station. The tambourine and guitar had ceased their sounds as the procession came to a halt, and every one in our group at the station was awaiting what was to come. The leader was a large, finely built Mexican, whose skin and hair bespoke a goodly infusion of Castilian blood and whose manner was theatrical in a high degree. He drew himself up to his full height as he sat his on his horse with a composure and sense of personal importance that might not have been unbefitting a grandee of Spain. He lifted his sombrero and its weight of silver trimmings with mingled dignity and condescension.

"Como estanstedes caballeros?" (How do you do, gentlemen?) was his salutation.

The station keeper nodded, with a careless "Howdy," but Don Ramon lifted his hat and bowed politely and ceremoniously. A monarch of the Spanish throne could not have received the homage of a distinguished subject with more of majesty and graciousness.

The large man looked around at the faces of our group, singled out the station keeper as the proper person to address, and, with overpowering affability and condescension, inquired:

"Saben ustedes el Castellano?" (Do you know Spanish?)

"Poquito. But I talk United States better," returned the station keeper. Don Ramon and Felix nodded to the stranger to signify that he might, if he chose, address them in Spanish with the certainty of being understood. Upon this the large man went on to deliver a speech, which, translated into English, ran as follows:

"Before you, sirs, behold the great moral exhibition of Don Justiano Trinbajo, worldwide known as the master in feats of dexterity, of strength and of courage, and who now has the honor to address you. His performances delighted great audiences in Guaymas, Hermosillo, Tucson and many other cities of Mexico and the United States. In his entertainments are exhibited wonderful feats in tumbling, contortioning, dancing and juggling. There is clowning, most irresistibly laughter provoking, by Senor Roscomomo." Here the painted young Mexican at his left hand, by way of justifying the encomium on his clowning, gave a series of grimaces and rolled about in his saddle in a manner intended to be convulsingly funny.

"There are singing, poetic dancing and superb acting by the Senorita Guadalupe Trelejendo de los Rios, known to the world of pleasure seekers as La Bella Lupita." He waved his hand dramatically toward the dusky, handsome girl, who, seated on her horse to his right, confronted the group of men at the station door with a haughtiness of pose and expression and air of superb indifference that could scarcely have been rivaled by the studied demeanor of the most renowned and accomplished actress in the world's great cities.

"Of this wonderful combination of beauty and talent I am the maestro," he continued, and paused to let the importance of this announcement have its full weight upon his hearers. Then he résumed:

"We are hastening onward to fulfill an engagement in Silver City, where we are eagerly awaited, after which we proceed eastward to delight and electrify the people of the populous cities of the Rio Grande valley. But our mission is to give entertainment to people wherever we may stay, and not only to those whose fortune it is to welcome us in the great towns; hence I make this proposition: Would it please the caballeros, and the beautiful senorita"—here he raised his hat and bowed profoundly to Carmen—"that my troop should give a performance here tonight? And would they generously contribute of their wealth to in some small meager reward our efforts to please them?"

Again the maestro paused and looked about him to observe the effect of his words, while, at his silent signal, the orchestra within the wagon struck up a lively air intended to inspire interest in the show.

"A circus out here on the plain!" "Well, that beats my time!" "Why not?" "Let's all chip in, boys, and help the thing along!" "Here's a dollar for my share!" were exclamations and remarks that arose among the men about the station door.

The showman looked toward Don Ramon, being evidently of the belief that the decision of the matter would rest with him. It is a trait of the Mexican, of high and of low degree alike, to be interested in public shows and pageants of every kind, and the maestro knew that he could safely count on the chances that even so poor an affair as his pretentiously advertised exhibition would not come amiss to the sturdy don to while away an hour or two of the evening at the station. And indeed after a few minutes' conversation with the showman, Don Ramon informed us of the terms that would recompense the maestro for an evening's entertainment. If we would pay him $10 in cash, and contribute provisions to serve his troop of eight persons with supper and breakfast, the maestro would raise his shoe tent in the space before the house and give a performance for the edification of all gathered at the station.

There was no reason to doubt that the money could be promptly raised, but the supplying of the troop with provisions was a matter more difficult to arrange, and the trouble in this respect threatened to be insuperable. The station storehouse was the obvious [illegible] supply to look to for this purpose, but from what the keeper had said of his fears of a scarcity of provisions there seemed little hope that he would draw from what he had to feed the traveling showmen. We had all become interested in the maestro and his troop and wanted to see the show which promised agreeably to diversify the suspense and tedium of our waiting at the station amid the constant danger of Indian attack. The station keeper unexpectedly came to a decision favorable to our wishes. After stroking his beard reflectively he turned to one of his herders with the question:

"What do you say, Boney? Shall we spare the show people out of our stock enough bacon and flour and coffee to give them two rations all around? Things are mighty unsettled just now, and we'll have to take our chances of runnin short ourselves before the supply team will get to us again."

"Shall we? Yes, you bet," said the man addressed. "It'll be many a day before we have a Mexican circus pull up to our door again and offer to give us a show. I'll risk the runnin short if you will, and I know my pard will agree to it without askin."

"It's a go, then. Get out the grub." The keeper nodded to the maestro and pointed at the herder. "Go with that man, and he'll fix you out. Now the rest of you can raise the money, and we'll have the show. Some one pass around the hat."

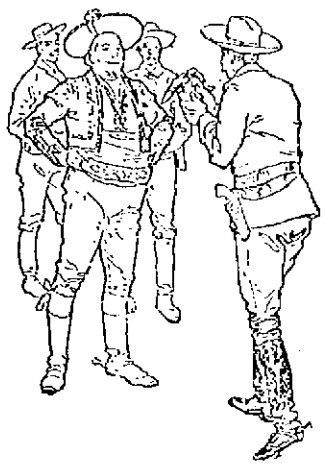
He looked toward Felix, who rose, took his hat in hand, dropped into it a silver dollar and passed it around for contributions. Every one to whom it was presented gave something. When he counted up the receipts, they amounted to $11. The Pike county man's offering was half a dollar.

"I'm not as mighty well fixed, but I reckon I ought to give as much as that, seein the size of the family I bring," he drawled. "The ole woman 'n the children think a powerful sight of a show, 'n you can bet your pile they'll all be thar."

The giving of the performance, so far as depended on our fulfillment of the terms, was assured. Felix counted the money in the presence of the maestro, but did not hand it to him. He tied it up in a handkerchief and put it in the breast pocket of his shirt.

"It's yours after the show, senor," he said. He understood the Mexican character.

The members of the troop, whose appearance betokened that they recently had been anything but overfed, set to work to prepare their supper. The proceeding made evident by the shifting silhouettes displayed in animated motion against the canvas sides. A dressing room for the charming Lupita had been created by hanging up a blanket near the side opposite the entrance, and the same apartment during the performance served for the exits and entrances of all the performers.



"It's yours after the show, senor."

It was approaching the hour when the mail buckboard was due from the eastward, and there was much speculation as to the chances that it would arrive that night. There were first to be considered the probabilities that a stage would have been started out at all that day and next the chances that it might get safely by the Apaches, and all the white "rustlers," sure to be abroad and active at such times as this. It was the station keeper's opinion, although he did not state the reasons for his faith, that it would certainly make the attempt to come through, and that it was likely to roll up at the station on time. All arrangements of course were made to receive it on its arrival, and a system of sentinels was organized to watch for it and to guard as well against a surprise visit of the renegades, while those not on duty attended the show. To give all at the station a chance at the exhibition the sentinels, assigned by twos, were divided into half hour reliefs, none of the men being exempted from this duty except Don Ramon, who, as the father and protector of Carmen, was by common consent excused.

Every arrangement of business and safety had been completed when the throwing open of the tent flap, and the striking up of the tambourine and guitar within, announced that the time for the audience to assemble had arrived. Those whose assignment did not call for them to remain outside filed into the tent.

CHAPTER VI.

Foremost in the procession that entered the tent came the Pike county man and his household. He carried with him his rifle and also the splint bottomed rocking chair, that I had seen accompanying his travels, strapped to the back of his wagon. Behind him came his wife, and after her a procession of children, eight in number, whose tow tinted heads, all of a color, ranged like the descending notes of the musical scale, from the eldest, a comely girl of 10, downward to the toddler of 2 years, that brought up the rear of the line. Behind them the rest of us fell in, giving precedence to Don Ramon and his party, and so we all got into the tent.

Within we found that on the side opposite the entrance a stage or amphitheater had been laid off by means of a rope supported by wooden stakes. It was square in shape, and at the rear the blanket hung up as a dressing room for Lupita now served as a common retiring room for the troop between acts. In this amphitheater was a performing bar, the sole piece of stage furniture in the outfit. About the space without the rope the audience dispersed itself. There were no seats provided by the management for spectators, so, while the Pike county lady rocked herself serenely in the splint bottomed chair that her husband had brought along, the rest of the audience sat or reclined in attitudes they [illegible] most comfortable on the dry, hard turf of the prairie.

It was pleasure seeking extraordinary and picturesque. Every man present carried his weapons in full view, and almost every one added to his enjoyment of the performance by smoking a pipe or cigarette. The faces were the faces of men accustomed to danger and hardship, and the most of them bore the hard expression that is so often found on the frontier, and betokens recklessness of life and readiness to meet every emergency with quick and determined resolve. In the midst of the wild scene Carmen, seated on a gaudy Mexican blanket spread on the ground, was as royal and resplendent in her beauty as a youthful and innocent Cleopatra on an Egyptian divan. To complete the strange elements of this impromptu gathering Billy the Kid and his two companions sauntered in and threw themselves on the ground a little apart from the other spectators. Felix approached them and politely asked if they would like to contribute some money to the welfare of the admirable Senor Trinbajo's troop, whereupon Billy smiled rather peculiarly, reached into his pocket and carelessly handed him two Mexican dollars, which Felix, with thanks, placed with the funds already contributed for the maestro's benefit.

It is scarcely worth while to give the details of the performance, except so far as they were associated with other scenes yet to come. There were simple tricks of juggling performed by the worthy maestro with an air of great impressiveness and mystery, some feats of strength and a variety of exercises with a sword, illustrating the manner in which he professed to have overcome furious wild bulls in the arena in his experience as a matador. After this came an acrobatic performance in which he acted in conjunction with the young Mexican known as Roscomomo, who varied his clowning by feats of ground and lofty tumbling.

The incomparable Lupita next took her innings, first rendering a Spanish melody to her own accompaniment with the guitar, in which the singer and her song were pretty and piquant enough to satisfy the most exacting. Sad to say, she responded to an encore with an American popular song of the variety hall sort, the only redeeming feature of which was her crisp, pretty Spanish enunciation of the English words. This was followed by a Spanish dance with castanets, into which she threw so much grace and fire and enthusiasm that it was with difficulty that the audience, after repeated encores, punctuated by silver coin thrown at her feet, permitted her to retire, panting and laughing with gratified vanity, to prepare for her next act.

At this point I was summoned outside the tent to take my turn at guard duty and give the other man a chance at the show. I was not sorry to get out into the clear night air, under the bright stars. The whole scene was of peace and beauty, and it carried no hint of the dangers that lurked within and without our little encampment.

As a first duty, I made the rounds of a considerable space about the station and noted that the Missourian's and the prospectors' outfits appeared quiet and undisturbed. All being well there, I turned toward the station. Seen from a distance, it was indeed a strange, weird scene in the wide, lonely spaces of the plain—the low, adobe station, with its right angled outlines and look of massiveness, the wagons here and there and the showman's tent, looking very large by contrast with its surroundings and illuminated warmly by the lights within. From it came the sounds of applause, the strumming of the primitive orchestra and the calls of the performers, whose shadows faithfully repeated their movements as they swaggered and tumbled on the ground or swung from the horizontal bar.

As I approached the station and corral from the rear I noted that in the shadow of the angle between the house and corral walls the horses of our three unsuspicious visitors, who had come at sundown, were standing saddled and bridled, as if in readiness for a start at a moment's notice. The steel gray horse of the leader, a beautiful, spirited animal, I paused to admire as he stood, with head erect and small ears moving, as if listening for his master's tread.

At the house door I paused to pass a few remarks with the herder who was my fellow sentinel. I remarked to him:

"No word from the eastward or westward, I suppose?"

"Nothing whatever," he replied. "I reckon the buckboard won't get along tonight. It's overdue an hour now, and I have put it up all along either to arrive on time or not get in at all tonight. I'd give something to know what's happened today between here and Silver City. We may get news of another killing on the stage trail with the coming of morning."

We stood and chatted a few minutes longer until our relief came and we were free to return to the show, which was still going on at a lively rate. We could not know what eyes besides ours were watching the tent from the waste spaces about, or what schemes were on foot whose realization would mean good or ill to the various members of our little community clustered for a night about this halting place in the desert.

We talked a minute or two with the prospector and the second herder, who came out to take our places as sentinels, and then strolled over to the tent to see the rest of the performance. As we came to the entrance I saw a man standing motionless, partly concealed by a bunch of cactus close at hand. He was dressed in civilized clothes and wore a sombrero. So much I could see. As he clearly was not an Indian, I did not deem it necessary to accost him, and so without remark followed the herder into the tent.

There the performers were all congenially engaged in acting a melodramatic play. It evidently was their star production of the evening and a favorite with every one who took part in it. It gave the maestro a chance to air to the full the theatrical expression which was a strong feature of his character, and of [illegible] which he was extremely proud. Roscomomo found in the play a chance for unlimited clowning and tumbling, while Lupita, intensely dramatic by nature, thoroughly enjoyed the sentimental and tragic part assigned to her, in which she called down the plaudits of the house.

Resting on my elbow, I lay on the ground, watching with much enjoyment, I confess, the storming, ranting, languishments and broad comedy of the play, rendered with the tremendous fervor and impassionment that belong to the southern race of which the actors came. Elsewhere, amid more civilized surroundings, it might all have appealed to me as absurd to the point of comedy, but in our savage environment, amid the grim realities of savage perils, I, as all the others seemed to do, took it seriously, as being not at all too highly strung for the occasion.

From where I lay I could see the entrance of the tent at which, the herder having already paid its admission by contract, no doorkeeper was stationed. Charging to chance that way, I became aware that some one, concealed in the flap of the canvas, was peering through the aperture as if desirous of inspecting all that went on inside the tent without being himself discovered. My first thought was that one of the sentinels was neglecting his duty in his desire to get a peep at the show. Without appearing to take notice of him, I kept my eye on the place and soon perceived that the person was no one that I ever had seen before. The face was that of a Mexican, a young man seemingly, with a scowling brow and gleaming black eyes. Beyond that I could discern little. His gaze, while alert to everything about the interior of the tent, was resting not on the show or the audience in general, but on Carmen, who, absorbed in the performance, was plainly unconscious of his presence.

She certainly was worth looking at as she sat on the red carpet, with its strange figured design, an incarnation of voluptuous southern beauty amid the grim surroundings of men and weapons. She was vastly enjoying the show, laughing, with dazzling gleams of her white teeth, at the fun, and eyes scintillating sympathy and interest at the tragic parts of the drama. It was nothing to her, the fumes of pipes and cigarettes that curled about her. A Mexican girl expects all that sort of thing and doesn't mind it in the least. Perhaps she was half conscious of her own loveliness and felt the power of her attractions, seeing them reflected in the admiring gaze of the men about her. The maestro and Roscomomo were playing their parts openly to her, and Lupita, after her bursts of tragedy, laughed and tossed her head defiantly toward her compatriot of superior social station, as a challenge to her charms, which action was perhaps a sincerer compliment than the conduct of her fellow performers.

In the melodrama the point was now reached where Lupita's lines required that she should snatch a dagger from her girdle and rush upon the maestro, who was impersonating the villain. Just as this scene was coming I saw her suddenly stop and clasp her hand to her heart, while a pallor overspread her face, which instantly assumed an expression of horror and aversion. Her eyes, fixed in a look of intense surprise, were gazing past me, and, glancing slightly around, I saw that the furtive visitor at the tent entrance, in his desire to see Carmen more fully, had thrust his head into full view within the tent flap. It was on him that Lupita's eyes were fastened.

The voice of the maestro declaiming his lines ceased. His waiting attitude recalled her to her part, and she faltered her denunciation of him like one recalling words long forgotten. Mechanically she plucked the dagger from her girdle. Once she felt it in her hand, her fingers tightened suddenly about the handle, and again her eyes turned to the face at the entrance, and this time they met his. Pain, resentment, ungovernable rage, successively imprinted their expression with lightninglike rapidity in her countenance. Instead of advancing on the maestro, who, with arms folded in a heroic attitude and one foot advanced, stood confronting her, she, with an inarticulate cry as fierce as the growl of a wounded tigress, rushed like a whirlwind toward the form in the entrance. She saw nothing, regarded nothing that stood in the way. The rope that fenced the amphitheater waist high yielded before her, and two of the stakes that supported it flew into the air like jackstraws. The other stakes remained fast, and Lupita, caught and held in the loop of the rope, shrieking and striking madly forward with the dagger, struggled against the obstacle, then tripped and fell across it.

Every man in the audience had sprung to his feet in consternation, not knowing for whom the attack was intended, or, except myself, suspecting the meaning of this terrible outburst of wrath. As Lupita fell the two nearest men, Felix and another, sprang to raise her. As they lifted her to her feet Felix, with one hand, firmly but not ungently wrested from her the dagger. Then, with the aid of the maestro, they half led, half carried, the stormy senorita back to the rear of the tent, where, flinging herself upon the ground, she lay pale, tremulous and exhausted, but unsubdued. Her breast heaved with emotion, and occasionally she gave a sob, but in her eyes, hard and glittering, there was no vestige of a tear. Leaving her in the care of the maestro and his wife, who had appeared on the scene, the two men came back to the front of the tent, where eager inquiries greeted them as to the cause of the senorita's violent behavior.

"What set her on the rampage?" "Who was she after?" "I'm mighty glad it wasn't me," were questions and remarks to which Felix and the other man could return no satisfactory replies. Lupita had said nothing that could enlighten them as to the object against which her outburst had been directed. Apparently I was the only spectator who had seen the Mexican's face at the entrance, and I did not care to confide to any one but Felix such knowledge or surmises as I might have.

Lupita's impromptu tragedy scene broke up the show, and it was to a vanishing audience, already nearly disappeared, that the maestro announced that, in consequence of the sudden indisposition of the senorita, the performance must be regarded as closed. The men camped about the station went out to look after their individual outfits and to prepare for the night. Carmen and her maid, who throughout the whole outbreak had looked on with a composure and interest, unmingled with fear, that would have astonished most people of northern blood, soon retired to their apartment in the station. Then I got a chance to speak to Felix about the things that I had noticed in connection with the scene Lupita had made.

He listened attentively and seriously to what I had to say.

"So the man you saw at the entrance was no one of the crowd that was here when the show began?" he said when I had told him all I knew or surmised in the matter. "Does anybody at the station know of the coming of such a man and who he is?"

"I asked the herders and the station keeper if there had been any arrivals since the performance began, and both said they hadn't known of any," was my answer.

Felix meditated a few moments, while his brows bent down in a way that I had learned to interpret as meaning that a situation had arisen that demanded serious attention.

"There's something about this that

(Continued on page three.)

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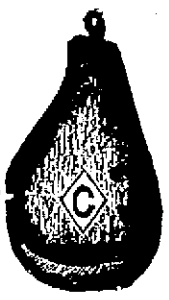

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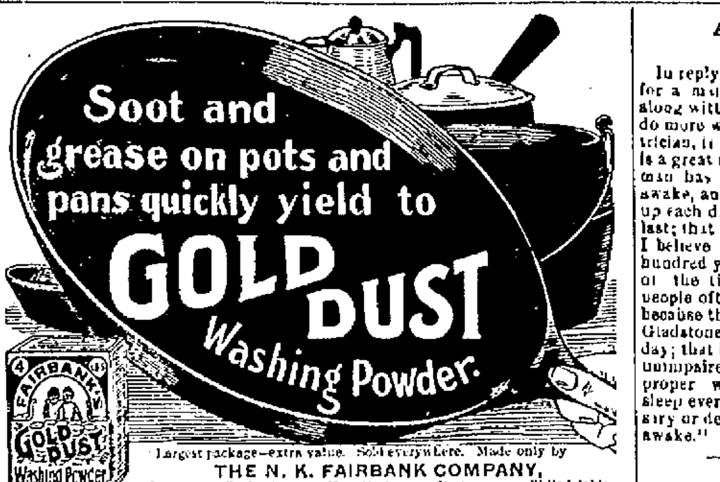

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Traveler's Directory.

Fall River Line

For New York the South and West.

Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission.

An Orchestra on each.

Leave Newport, week days only, at 9:16 P. M. Due New York, 7:00 A. M.

RETURNING from New York, steamers leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray street, week days only, at 5.00 P. M. Eastward steamers touch at Newport every morning, remaining there until 3:15 A. M., before proceeding to Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. L. Greene, Ticket Agent.
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PROVIDENCE, FALL RIVER & NEWPORT

STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

On and after Sept. 28, leave Newport for

PROVIDENCE

Week days only, 8 a. m. Leave Providence, week days only, 4 p. m.

Mondays and Saturdays only stop at Prudence each way; stop at Conanicut Park Monday only.

Excursion Tickets only 00c.

ARTHUR H. WATSON,
President and General Manager,

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

In effect Nov. 1, 1896.

Leave

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Newport	10 00	1 20	4 20	†7 40
Providence, arr	11 57	3 21	6 16	9 50
Boston "	1 15	4 30	7 25	11 00
New York	4 30	7 32	11 00	B
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

Leave

	NIGHT.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
New York	*12 03	5 00	10 03	1 02
Boston		10 03	1 03	3 45
Providence	6 40	11 09	2 09	5 00
Newport, arr	8 35	1 00	4 00	7 00
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

BWashington Express due Harlem River Station, 2:16 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6 40 A. M.; Baltimore, 9 37 A. M.; Washington, 10 42 A. M.
†Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change.
*Except Saturdays via Providence.
For Tickets and Drawing Room chairs apply at Steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.
O. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

1895 TIME TABLE 1895

Jamestown and Newport Ferry Co.

On and after Tuesday, June 18,

STEAMER CONANICUT

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Newport, 6.00, 6.45, 9.15, 10.30, 11.45, A. M., 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 9.00 P. M. Sundays, 6.00, 8.35, 10.30 A. M.; 1.00, 6.30, 9.00 P. M.

Leave Jamestown, *5.30, 6.20, 8.30, 9.45, 11.16 A. M., 12.55, 2.16, 3.45, 5.00, 6.00, †8.30 P. M. Sundays, 5.30, 8.00, 10.00 A. M.; 12.30, 6. 00, 8.30 P. M.

*Fall River Line only.
†Touching at Fall River Line on way over.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Old Colony System.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations, may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after Sunday, Jan. 17, 1897, trains will leave Newport, for Boston, Park Square, week days 7.00, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Return 6.45, 8.45, 10.45 A. M., 12.45, 3.45, 4.45, a6.00 P. M. Middletown, Portsmouth Grove and Portsmouth 7.00 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River and Taunton, 7.00, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Middleboro, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Cape Cod, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Plymouth, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. New Bedford, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Fitchburg, and stations on Northern Division, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Lowell, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Cottage City, Oak Bluffs, 11.00 A. M. Nantucket, 11.00 A. M. Providence, 7.00, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Return, 7.30, 9.30, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 4.15, 5.30, a6.30 P. M.

SUNDAYS, for Boston, Park Square, 11.00 A. M., 7.00 P. M. Return, 4.30 A. M., 12.25, P. M. For Providence, 11.00 A. M., 7.00 P. M. Return, 1.30, P. M. For Middletown, Portsmouth Grove, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 11.00 A. M., 7.00 P. M. New Bedford, 11.00 A. M.

aBoat from Fall River.
A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Boston;
E. G. ALLEN, Gen'l. Sup't. Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Ag't, Newport, R. I.

Artistic Beauty and Permanence

Have the desirable qualities combined in our

"Mezzo-Tints."

We have a large collection on exhibition at the Studio, and invite you to call and see them.

☞ Particular attention paid to Children's Portraits.

F. H. CHILD,

242 THAMES STREET.

Chicago citizens when they saw "Carmen" advertised to be sung, though it a comic opera founded on a trolley strike.—[New York Advertiser.

Clothing.

JOHN ALDERSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

17 Mill Street,

ONE DOOR ABOVE THAMES STREET

Ladies' Cloaks, Ulsters and Walking Coats specialty.
Liveries of every description made to order

A NEW LINE OF

Seasonable Goods

JUST RECEIVED. 1-23

Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

Fall and Winter Woolens

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

McLENNAN BROTHERS,

196 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

JUST RECEIVED

a large stock of

NECK WEAR

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

In all the new Shapes.

JAMES P. TAYLOR'S,

189 THAMES STREET,

Agent for Rogers, Peet & Co.'s Clothing.

H. D. SPOONER,

TAILOR,

Removed

—TO—

233 1-2 Thames Street.

NEW STOCK.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
LINOLEUM,
RUGS, MATS,
ART SQUARES,
WALL PAPER,
—AND—
WINDOW SHADES.

Standard Goods at Low Prices.

W. C. Cozzens & Co.,

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Advantage of Sleep

In reply to the question, Is is wise for a man to deny himself and get along with a few hours' sleep a day, to do more work? Tesla, the great electrician, is said to have replied: "That is a great mistake. I am convinced. A man has just so many hours to be awake, and the fewer of these he uses up each day, the more days they will last; that is, the longer he will live. I believe that a man might live two hundred years if he would sleep most of the time. That is why colored people often live to advanced old age, because they sleep so much. It is said Gladstone sleeps seventeen hours every day; that is why his faculties are still unimpaired in spite of his great age. The proper way to economize life is to sleep every moment that is not necessary or desirable that you should be awake."

"Pulled His Leg."

A tenderfoot farmer in Arizona engaged a neighbor to plow a field that had been alfalfa. On being engaged, the neighbor set his price at twenty dollars. "You see," he replied, "these alfalfa roots are terrible to plow. It takes six horses to pull through the roots, two men to hold the plow, and a boy to drive. It's worth at least thirty dollars, but you being neighbor, I'll do it for twenty dollars." The native was engaged, and later the tender foot related to another neighbor that he struck a bargain in getting his plowing done. "Why," was the reply, "that job is not worth ten dollars." "But it takes six horses," protested the tenderfoot. "Yes, that's so—two to pull the plow and four to pull your leg."—[Argonaut.

Betrayed by a Question.

When Senator Harris was last at Nashville, Tenn., he fell into the company of one of the State legislators, with whom he was walking down the street. The local lawmaker felt it incumbent upon himself to entertain the veteran Senator of two decades, and chirped merrily as the two passed this point, when he asked:

"Is Senator Brice a very smart man?"

The Senator, bent with his many years, plodded along, seemingly unmindful of the remark. His cane stubbed monotonously on the sidewalk for a block or two. But he roused himself, and with a stern eye answered:

"Young man, ten years ago Senator Brice was a country school teacher in a small Ohio town. To-day he is a multimillionaire. I consider you a blank blanked fool."—[Washington Post.

Great Prospect.

Blanche—"You don't tell me that you are engaged to a hotel waiter?"

Cora—"Yes; but he'll be rich some day."

"Nonsense!"

"Certainly he will. Don't you know that all things come to him who waits?"

Plead Degeneracy.

"You admit you are an imposter?" said the judge.

"No, I didn't, your honor."

"You claimed to be blind, and yet you have an unimpaired eyesight."

"That's true, your honor; but I'm morally blind, sir, and not being able to see the harm in my innocent deception—"

"Six months," ejaculated the judge.—[Harper's Bazar.

Where Theory Ends.

First Socialist (to pal who has somehow come in for a bottle of gin)—'Alves, matey?

Second Ditto—Not me. Wot d'yer take me for?

First Ditto—Well, you're a purty Socialist! Don't we preach "share and share alike?"

Second Ditto—Certainly; but while I'm drinkin' this 'ere gin I'm a bloomin' Tory.—London Fun.

Forethought.

"This butter seems strong," said the young husband, at their first breakfast at home.

"Yes," she answered, "I talked to the market man about that, and he said it was economy in the end never to buy weak butter. He said that even though this might cost a little more, people could get along with less of it, and it would last longer."—[Washington Star.

Between Two Fires.

The Fiancee—"I'm very much displeased with Jack, and I'm half inclined to break off the engagement."

The Confidante—"You won't do that, will you?"

The Fiancee—"Well, I dislike to do it, because, you know, mamma has been so violently opposed to our marriage."—[Puck.

A Doubtful Compliment.

"Did you read my article in this morning's paper?"

"Yes, my boy; I read it through twice."

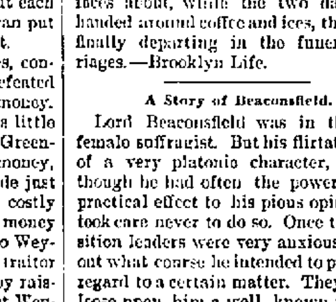
"That a great compliment."

"I read it twice to try to understand what it was about."

There is nothing like telling good news, for imparting a pleasant tone to the voice.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

CATARRH



Is quickly absorbed. Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane from Cold. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Gives Relief at once and it will cure.

COLD IN HEAD

A particle is applied directly into the nostrils is agreeable. Price 50 cts. at Druggists; by mail. samples 10 cts. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

Quinine Whiskey

Prevents and Cures a Cold.

Greatest tonic known. Sold in all the principal saloons in Newport.

T. J. LYON, Agent.

The Retired Burglar.

"Way, say," said the retired burglar, "I got caught once in the very simplest sort of way. I stepped over a door sill into a room, one night, raising my foot rather high, as I always did, whether I had on rubber shoes or not, so as not to scrape my foot on the door sill, and set it down smooth and easy inside. But the instant I bore my weight on that foot, the floor under it gave, just a little bit; but it was plenty.

"I don't suppose I think any quicker than electricity, but I certainly knew what was coming, before I heard the sound of the bell. Still, the bell was in the next room, and, of course, it took a little time, some small fraction of a second, for the sound to get where I was. There was a broad plate set into the floor, just inside the door, and covered with the carpet. Pressure on that plate connected some electric wires and set a bell ringing.

"Well, I didn't stand there any longer than I could help, I jumped back and started along the hall on the way out. To get out I had to go past the door of the room where the bell was ringing. Just as I got to it there was a man came bouncing out of that room, and turning in my direction, and he collared me; and we whanged and banged around there in the hall for awhile, knocking down more or less plaster and things, and finally I'm blest if he didn't get the bulge on me, and get a few turns of clothes line around me, that some of the rest of the folks had brought up.

"Of course, the most important thing about all this was the time it cost me; but it was interesting about the electrical apparatus. You know, I'd been surprised, even then, to hear the bell ring in another room instead of in the same room where the plate was, I should have thought if anybody wanted a contraption of that sort in his own room he'd have wanted the bell there, too. But it seems it wasn't a burglar alarm at all. They had a young son there that was a somnambulist; used to get up and walk around in his sleep nights, and they didn't always hear him; and they wanted to. So they put this plant in, so that he couldn't get out of his room without ringing a bell, and they put the bell in the old man's room.—[New York Sun.

New To Science.

Dr. Stirling of the Adelaide Museum has lately brought to England the bones of an extinct bird new to science which has received the name of Genyornis. He exhibited these very interesting specimens at the last meeting of the Zoological Society, and made a few remarks concerning the finding of them in Lake Callabonna, formerly known as lake Mulligan, in South Australia. He explained that the lakes which one sees so abundantly marked in the map are nothing more or less than dry clay and salt pans, evidently very uncomfortable to camp near. The bones of this extinct species are found there in great numbers, but owing to the action of salt water, which is found a very little way below the surface, the remains are very brittle and difficult to deal with. The circumstance of so many being found in this one lake bed is probably due to the birds having been driven there en masse in a time of great drought in search of water, for on the surface there could be traced the outlines of skeletons lying as they died, probably bogged, and too weak to struggle further in search of water. The feature that strikes the ornithologist in these bones is the shortness of the phalanges, clearly showing that the suggestion which has been made as to the Genyornis being a marsh bird is untenable, for such a heavy bird would have needed very long toes to tread on marshy ground. In all probability the public will in a short time be enabled to view some of these interesting finds in our National Museum. The discovery is by no means developed yet, and we hope that Dr. Stirling and his conferres will soon give us some more interesting details.—[Westminster Gazette.

Saluted by a Dog.

The keeper of the Beat Island light is the owner of an intelligent dog. When a steamer passes the light it whistles its salute, and in response, the lightkeeper rings his bell. Seeing that the passing of a boat and the ringing of the bell were two things that went together, the dog took it into his own hands—or mouth—to ring the bell, and when a boat comes along, without waiting for her whistle, he seizes the bell rope with his teeth and rings a vigorous salute.—[Pearson's Weekly.

Fruits as Medicine.

Cultivated fruits, such as apples, pears, cherries, strawberries, grapes, etc., contain, on analysis, very similar proportions of the same ingredients, which are about 1 per cent. of malic and other acids and 1 per cent. of flesh-forming albuminoids, with over 80 per cent. of water. Digestion depends upon the action of pepsin in the stomach upon the food, which is greatly aided by the acids of the stomach. Fats are digested by these acids and the bile from the liver. Now, the acids and peptones in fruit peculiarly assist the acids of the stomach.

Why He Couldn't Come.

"Through all the ages," he observed, "we see proofs of man's unselfishness where woman is concerned."

Her glance showed suspicion, but she remained silent.

"For example," he continued, "there is the account of the man in the parable, who, when invited to a feast, replied that he 'had married a wife and couldn't come.'"

"Huh!" she said. "He had probably enticed the poor wife to marry him and her own husband had had him jailed for bigamy."—New York Press.

First, Last And Only.

Mrs. Jones—"Do you remember that night in June, Henry, when you first asked me to marry you?"

Mr. Jones—"If you refer to that first, last, single, solitary and only occasion upon which I ever asked you to marry me, I do—and you never gave me another chance, remember."

An Alternative.

"May I kiss your hand?" he asked, She removed her veil.

"No," she replied. "I have my gloves on."—[Life.

A Safe Location.

Jimmy—"Say, fellers, if youse wants to play ball, come around my way."

Tommy—"What for?"

Jimmy—"Dere's a fat cop on dat beat dat can't run."

In The Restaurant.

Brown—"Was that beef a la mode you asked for?"

Smith—"It was a la mode when I asked for it. The fashions may have changed since."

WHAT IS MONEY?

Subject Clearly Explained by a College President at a Farmers' Convention.

The following is part of the synopsis printed by the Milton (Wis.) Journal of an excellent address by President Whitford of Milton college before the farmers' convention at a recent meeting at Milton. It contains some very lucid statements of money and of the power of governments to fix value:

First.—Two separate and distinct values are assigned to money, one being the intrinsic or market value of the article used; the other the legal or face value, indicated by the stamp or device pressed upon the article. In some well known instances what is popularly called money has only one of these values.

Second.—The common practice of tribes and nations in selecting such articles or commodities for money is to adopt two kinds or grades of them, one having greater market value according to its weight, for use in the larger exchanges in trade; the other having lesser value, for the smaller exchanges. This practice furnishes the first essential condition for a system of bimetallism.

Third.—Only that money is basic and widely and permanently used which is made of precious metals, very generally gold and silver. Other and perishable commodities are finally abandoned or held redeemable in these metals.

Fourth.—The market value of these metals, not their face value, constitutes the original and continuous quality by reason of which they are almost universally accepted as basic or primary money. Government or custom can add a quality, not inherent, but temporary, to such metals and other articles used as a medium of exchange. But the real measure thus declared to be effective and lasting must be the one established by the laws of trade, not by the edicts of government.

Fifth.—Government itself cannot fix or control the market value or price of any metal or other commodity, whether used as money or in the practical arts. So it cannot make fiat money and compel the people to circulate it a great length of time as money of any sort.

Sixth.—Any coins or other money whose market value is less than their face value always soon expel from circulation all coins or other money whose market value is greater according to their weight, unless the former are redeemable in the latter. Whenever a coin shows even a slight inferiority of its market value to its face value, it tends at once to crowd out of use even a coin whose two values are equivalent.

Seventh.—Gold has been adopted by the principal civilized nations as primary money or the standard of values because of its greater market value, its less weight for a given sum of money and its least fluctuation in market value of any of the precious metals.

Eighth.—Coins like silver, whose market value is less than their face value, can be kept circulating at the same time with gold coins even in somewhat large amounts only by being redeemable in the same denominations with the gold. The same is true of paper money, which has no appreciable market value.

Weyler's Paper Promises.

Our "Greenbackers" should rejoice over the fact that another paper money experiment is being tried. "If greenbacks put down the rebellion in the United States, why shouldn't they prove effective weapons against Cuban rebels?"—reasons General Weyler, who is flooding the coast towns of Cuba with artistically engraved promises to pay on one side of a piece of paper and a picture of a well developed tobacco plant on the other side.

The experiment is bound to be successful, for the notes are made legal tender in the worst way. Any shopkeeper who refuses to accept these promises for their face value is subject to instant imprisonment in jails where confinement means almost certain death. Of course under the circumstances the notes are accepted. Weyler, however, forgot to decree that prices should not be raised, and the Cuban shopkeepers are mean enough to try to defeat the experiment by raising prices. So far they have only doubled prices, but each one is trying to see how high he can put prices, and the end is not in sight.

Come to think of it, high prices, constantly growing higher, have defeated all past experiments with paper money. Perhaps Weyler, by correcting this little defect, may yet demonstrate that Greenbackers are right and that cheap money, by proper legislation, can be made just as good as money made from costly metals. What a boon plenty of money would be to mankind! Success to Weyler's experiment and death to the traitor who tries to prevent its success by raising prices or by refusing to accept Weyler's handsome promises!

Two Republican Suggestions to Congress.

The retirement from circulation of United States notes is a step to be taken in our progress toward a safe and stable currency which should be accepted as the policy and duty of the government and the interest and security of the people.—President R. B. Hayes in His Annual Message to Congress Dec. 6, 1880.

The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and to a safe balance in the treasury. Therefore I believe it necessary to devise a system which * * * will present a remedy for those arrangements which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions.—President William McKinley in His Inaugural Address March 4, 1897.

Two Coined Lies.

One of the Chinese coins is called a "li." Had the result of the election in the United States been different last November, our largest silver coin would have been a "lie."

Mohammed's Mare.

The mare which conveyed Mohammed from earth to the seventh heaven was named Borak. She was milk white, had the wings of an eagle and a human face, with horse's cheeks. Every pace she took was equal to the farthest range of human sight. This was one of the ten animals admitted to the Mohammedan paradise.

FELIX MARCHANT.

(Continued from second page.

needs looking after," he said at last. "We must find out about that Mexican. He may be merely a follower of the show, or he may have been reconnoitering our encampment for some purpose of deviltry. Whatever his designs are in prowling about here, one thing is certain—the girl Lupita doesn't stand in with him. She was dead in earnest when she went for him with the dagger, and if the rope hadn't held her she'd have come mighty near getting him.

"I've got to go back to the tent to give the boss showman his money," he continued. "Perhaps I can find out something further in the matter while I'm there. He may tell me something, and I shouldn't wonder if by paying a little attention to Lupita I might find a clew as to who the fellow is. Whatever information I gain of him from the girl I must get without her knowing what I'm after. I suspect he's been a false lover, and as she's Mexican all through she would rather settle scores with him herself than give him away to me, even if I would take up her quarrel. She's a dangerous creature to handle, but I'll chance it. Don't keep awake for me if I should be late. I'll find you."

He entered the tent, leaving me to await his reappearance. I went to the corral to see after our horses and found that they were all right. The three outlaws were leading their horses back toward the place where they had eaten their supper, near the trail, and I saw them taking the saddles off the animals as if they had decided to pass the night there. The Missourian and his family were already at the wagon disposing themselves for the night. Carmen and Dolores had disappeared in the inner room of the station. Don Ramon sat with the station men on the bench before the house, and the two prospectors, after they had gone down to their camping place to look after things there, came back to smoke their pipes with the party about the door. Here we all remained, talking for a half hour, still hoping that the buckboard would arrive, for, if it came, the news it might bring would largely determine with all of the travelers at the station the question of their departure in the morning.

Don Ramon was as yet lacking the harness for his mules. The thought occurred to me to stroll down to the Missourian's camp and inquire whether that personage might not have a harness to sell. The mother and children had already retired to the seclusion of the canvas topped wagon, but the head of the household was sitting, pipe in mouth, on the wagon tongue, keeping awake so as to let his mules feed awhile longer before he tied them up for the night. I broached the object of my visit and was so fortunate as to find that he had picked up a pair of new harnesses at a bargain from a broken down team in the Alamosa valley, which he would sell at a price entirely reasonable. Much gratified by the discovery, I came back to Don Ramon with the report that I had secured him the refusal of a pair of harnesses, so that, unless unforeseen obstacles intervened, we might make our start on the morrow.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Neighborliness of Neighbors.

Talking about neighbors—people generally do, you know—quite a good story turned up the other day. Whether or not it is true must be left to the reader, but certainly it not inaptly illustrates a rather too common weakness of these frequently too distant near ones.

An old lady who had recently moved into a fashionable locality with her two daughters was somewhat aggrieved at her distinguished neighbors not calling. In truth, only seven of them did so—one to inquire as to the character of a former servant and the other six to secure subscriptions for various charitable institutions.

Under such circumstances the delights of social life were somewhat curtailed. Whether or not this went to the old lady's heart cannot be said, but certain it is that in a few short weeks she was dead. The neighbors flocked to the funeral. The rooms were crowded. All was pity, love and sympathy. In the middle of it all the old lady sat up and said it did her good to see so many kind faces about, while the two daughters handed around coffee and ices, the guests finally departing in the funeral carriages.—Brooklyn Life.

A Story of Beaconsfield.

Lord Beaconsfield was in theory a female suffragist. But his flirtation was of a very platonic character, for, although he had often the power to give practical effect to his pious opinion, he took care never to do so. Once the opposition leaders were very anxious to find out what course he intended to pursue in regard to a certain matter. They turned loose upon him a well known political beauty. She talked and talked, he gazed and gazed. At length she asked him. He pressed her hand, looked unutterable admiration and observed, "Pretty darling!" I remember how my admiration for Lord Beaconsfield rose when I first heard this tale.—London Truth.

German Court Gowns.

Some of the American women presented at the Berlin court tell extraordinary tales of the gowns worn there by German women of rank. One of the rules of the court prescribes the length of the court trains, which have to be of white satin and are preserved in some of the German families as valuable heirlooms. One satin train of the required length and color will serve for a long series of presentations, and some of them bear unmistakable evidences of long use. Another notable feature of the Berlin court functions is the extraordinary hour at which they are held. The presentation commences at 7 o'clock and lasts only until 9.—San Francisco Argonaut.

In the unearthed city of Pompeii, the preservation of which has been the means of revealing many antique customs, there is to be seen a soap manufactory, with all the kettles and other paraphernalia pertaining to the business.

France has more money in circulation in proportion to its population than any other country.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Banking and Insurance

INSURANCE NOTICE!

AGENCY OF A. S. SHERMAN

MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES heretofore represented in Newport by Mr. Job T. Langley, deceased, having been transferred to me, policies and renewals in the same will be written at this office, where transfers and endorsements can be made:—

Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
Queen Ins. Co. of London.
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.
Northern Assurance Co. of London.

The above companies in addition to those already represented by me, enable me to write for any amount desired, at the lowest rates, and the high standing and character of the companies offer the strongest indemnity against fire.

Niagara Ins. Co. of N. Y.	$2,060,56
American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia	2,301,1
Fire Association of Philadelphia	4,250,36
Phenix Ins. Co. of Hartford	4,709,52
Imperial Ins. Co. of London	8,727,00
Guardian Ins. Co. of London	7,655,18
Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence	980,43
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto	802,44
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	5,383,17
Queen Ins. Co. of London	7,976,00
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester	6,496,18
Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co of Edinburgh	6,332,06
Northern Assurance Co. of London	5,386,87
Phenix Assurance Co. of London	7,287,17

7-2 A. S. SHERMAN, Office Merchants' Bank.

J. D. JOHNSTON,

Architect & Builder,

Plans and Estimates furnished on application. General Jobbing, Mason, Tile and Stucco Work executed with dispatch.

Shop 63 Mill St. P. O. Box 161. Office 70 Pelham St. Residence 100 Church St.
4-14

SHELF PAPER

ALL COLORS. BEST QUALITY

GEO. H. CARR'S,

172 Thames Street

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs or Injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience.
Sold by all druggists.

Reduction in price of COKE.

DELIVERED:

Prepared, 36 bushels for $3.50
Common, 36 bushels for $3.00

AT WORKS:

Prepared, $8.00 per 100 bushels
Common, $6.00 per 100 bushels

ORDERS LEFT AT

181 THAMES ST.,

receive prompt attention.

Newport Gas Light Co.

GET YOUR

IceCream

—AT—

KOSCHNY'S,

230 & 232 THAMES STREET,

or at his

Branch Store, 16 Broadway,

Cake,
Ice Cream,
Confectionery.

STRICTLY FRESH
FIRST and EVERY
CLASS DAY.

LOOK! LOOK!!

Farmers and Gardeners.

Having again secured a large stock of

HENRY C. ANTHONY'S

Garden and Vegetable Seeds

I would respectfully notify the public that this is the only place in Newport where these superior seeds can be obtained. All orders entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. I would especially call the attention of the public to the superior and tested;

ONION SEED AND SWEET CORN,

which are pronounced the best in the market.

A. A. BARKER,

Dealer in Groceries, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c.

161 BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1897.

The Kansas wheat crop this year is expected to run up to 60,000,000 bushels.

Alaska's yield of gold this year is estimated at $10,000,000, which is considerably more than the big territory cost the United States.

Union Lodge of Masons of Pawtucket completed 80 years of life Thursday and very appropriately celebrated the event by laying the corner stone of their new Masonic Temple.

The investigation of General Martin's conduct as chairman of Boston's Police Board has shown up several scandals which, although his responsibility for them has not been entirely proven, will probably result in his removal.

Speaker Allen's antagonist in the late election at East Greenwich refuses to acknowledge himself beaten. He doubts the count which gave Mr. Allen a majority of eight votes and has asked the court to compel the moderator and clerk to recount the ballots.

As is usually the case the defeated candidate in East Greenwich is crying fraud, and he wants the courts to help him out to the extent of a recount of the votes. He hopes by some means that the eight majority that the renowned speaker Allen received may be wiped out.

The situation at Crete, as far as it is possible to judge from the conflicting reports, remains unchanged. Neither Greece nor Turkey has yet declared war and the powers are still undecided how to decide on the questions before them. In the meantime King George remains strong and determined, ready to meet whatever move may be made against him.

The 3,000,000 bicycles in use in this country last year will soon be whirling over the roads again, and at least a million new ones will be added during the season. Over $2,000,000 worth of our wheels will be sent abroad. England is now our largest foreign customer, Germany comes next and France third. The world has practically admitted that American cycles are the best.

Pennsylvania has appropriated the sum of $550,000 for the Capitol, which is to be built on the site of the edifice destroyed at Harrisburg. The building is to be completed in time for the next session of the Legislature, in January, 1899. Rhode Island and Pennsylvania politicians entertain wide differences of opinion as to some public matters.—[Providence Journal.

A Providence subscriber objects to our statement last week that Gov. Dyer received the largest majority ever given for governor except last year. He cites the majority of Gov. Sprague in 1862 as larger, claiming that he received a majority of 11,184. It can hardly be called a majority where the candidate receives all the votes cast. In 1862 there was no opposing candidate, and only eleven scattering votes were cast against Sprague.

It is said that through the influence of our delegation in Congress President McKinley will make a place somewhere in some foreign appointment for ex-Gov. Ladd. That is a good thing and if it could only have been done years ago the State, of Rhode Island would have been several millions better off. Give him a position by all means, and make it contingent on his leaving the state within twenty four hours. He is too expensive a luxury for a small state to contain.

The state senate has cut down the Governor's appropriation for attending the Grant dedicatory exercises in New York from $5000 to $1000. We do not think that any one in this section of this state cares much about this matter one way or the other. But it is amusing to see how economical our law makers are in small things and the readiness with which they appropriate millions to build State Houses, etc. with. If this streak of economy had struck them before they allowed Ladd and Co, to get their grip on the people of the state it would have been a good thing.

The second public hearing by the Commission on the Revenue of the State will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the State House at Providence. The hearing, as was the first one, will be on the bills for acts to impose franchise taxes on steam and electric railroads, partly, if not entirely, as a means of increasing the revenue of the State. The bill provides that all steam roads shall pay a tax at the rate of 1½ per cent. on the market value of the stock, and that every electric and street railroad shall pay a tax of 5 per cent. on its gross receipts, less the taxes assessed by the cities and towns. The nature of the tax the committee deems to be more of a payment for franchises received and the benefits they give the corporations than a direct tax.

The General Assembly.

The General Assembly resumed its January session on Tuesday. Both branches were well attended, but little business was ready and the members spent most of the time in discussing the events of the recess during which the election had been held. Those who had been returned for another year wore expressions of satisfaction and those who had "got left" found little fault so that on the whole it was a very pleasant gathering.

Governor Lippitt was not present and Lieutenant Governor Allen presided in the senate. About the only business done was the clearing of the files of old bills which were reported and placed upon the callender. A resolution was passed authorizing the state camp ground commission to extend the wharf at the camp 200 feet into the bay, as was also a resolution authorizing the commissioners on the revision of the state constitution to use the State House for public hearings.

A resolution appropriating $5000 to meet the expense of Rhode Island's representation at the Grant Memorial exercises in New York passed the House, but in the senate it was amended by reducing the sum from $5000 to $1000. Mr. Buffum introduced resolutions changing the name of Bailey's Beach Association to the Spouting Rock Association, and allowing Sarah O. Woolsey to adopt her neice, Isabella O. Woolsey, which were referred to the Judiciary committee.

Wednesday was occupied in making work for the committees, numerous acts and resolutions being referred, and Thursday only the Senate had a quorum. Senator Read, chairman of the committee appointed to examine into the condition of the Newport jail, reported that the committee had performed its work, finding a building built in 1772, very much dilapidated and entirely inadequate for the purposes for which it is being used, which, in the committee's opinion should be replaced by a modern building of moderate cost. Senator Burdick, of the committee, introduced a resolution appropriating $30,000 for the building of a new jail and it was referred to the Finance committee.

State Auditor Landers's Report.

The annual report of the State Auditor for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1896, has just been issued, a copy reaching us on Tuesday. It gives as the receipts for the year $1,453,843.82, included in which is the sum of $48,-565.08, which represent the proceeds of loans made under a resolution of the General Assembly authorizing the General Treasurer to borrow from time to time a sum not exceeding $50,000. The sum of $48,565 08 will be payable Aug. 4, 1897, and will necessarily form a part of the expenditures for that year. No part of the additional sum of $250,-000, authorized to be borrowed, has been needed or used; neither has it been found necessary by the use of tax assessment orders to anticipate or use during the year any part of the State tax for the year 1897. It is gratifying to report, says Col. Landers, that the receipts of the year show an increase of nearly $27,000. The expenditures during the year were $2,031,100 28. Included in this amount is the sum of $612,000 19, paid on account of the construction of the new State House, which expenditure is provided for by the issuing of bonds for that purpose. The additional sum of $52,500 for interest on these bonds, and $20,000 paid the sinking fund established for their redemption, are also included in the amount expended.

"Assuming a deficit of nearly $91,000 on the first day of the year, the expenditures of the State have been met," states the Auditor, "and I am enabled to report a slightly improved financial condition, and, as suggested one year ago, if there could be a careful discrimination exercised over all appropriations, particularly special appropriations, so that only such as are absolutely necessary be made until after such time as the old ones are expended, with some provision for the increase of the revenue, it is evident that the coming year will show a much improved condition of the State's finances."

The Massachusetts Daughters of the Revolution are preparing for a loan exhibit of historic relics in Copley Hall, Boston, April 19, 20 and 21. It is proposed to transform the stage into a colonial living room, presided over by a group of "Daughters" in colonial costume. Here one may find the wool wheel, and a descendant of Priscilla Alden spinning upon it; also a flax wheel, an old-time spinnet, one of the first brought to this country.

A very valuable collection of relics has been loaned, including portraits of Abigail Adams, also a heavy glass pitcher and tumblers owned by George Washington. Then there will be a large collection of commissions, which will be especially interesting to students of colonial history. Several pay-rolls and manuscripts have been discovered which bring to light information for which antiquarians have searched in vain. Connoisseurs of old china will find delight in the specimens of great value which are rarely seen at the present day. All these will be accompanied by interesting data. An entire case will be devoted to the display of Paul Revere silver and other relics.

In addition to these, there will be the gorgeous gowns and slippers of the revolutionary dame, together with the belongings of the humbler, but sturdy Puritan ancestor.

The Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition,

NASHVILLE, TENN.,

will open, May 2, and close, October 31, 1897. The Southern Railway, in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad is the only line operating a through sleeping car service from New York to Nashville. The route is via Washington D. C., Asheville and Chattanooga, leaving New York daily at 4:30 p. m., passing through the most interesting section of the South. The Tennessee Centennial is the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of their State into the Union. It is a national event of international importance, to which the whole world is cordially invited. The construction of the different buildings and the arranging of exhibits are completed. The management is using every endeavor to bring together the most unique and attractive things procurable. The Southern Railway, with its usual liberality and foresight looking to the advancement of the whole South, has made very low rates for this occasion. For complete information and particulars regarding the great Exposition, call on or address the New York Office 271 Broadway.

American Beet Sugar.

A payment of about $100,000,000 annually to foreign countries for a product adapted to our own soil and climate is plainly an industrial error. Within the last ten years attention has been directed to this wasteful method of conducting business, and signs are multiplying that the proper remedies will be applied. Last year every pound of wheat and flour exported was required to pay for the sugar imported. Our exports of cotton were only double the value of the sugar imported. The value of all exports of live and dressed beef, beef products and lard just about balanced that of the sugar bought abroad. It is now known beyond question that the sugar beet can be grown in many of our states and of a quality unsurpassed anywhere. Sugarcane also is adapted to a larger area in this country than is generally supposed, but taking the world at large the yield of beet sugar is increasing twice as fast as cane sugar production.

Beet sugar has become of such importance to the farmers, manufacturers and merchants of Germany and France that the two governments are engaged in a sort of protective duel over the first place in its exportation, for which both countries pay a bounty. Some time ago Germany proposed to gradually extinguish the sugar bounty, but the popular pressure against this step has been too strong to be resisted. The German export bounty on sugar is nearly half a cent a pound, and France has advanced its export bounty in order to keep even. Supplying sugar to the world must be a profitable business. Our own average cash payment for foreign sugar of about $274,000 every day in the year is proof enough that there is a great deal of money in it from one customer alone. This stream of treasure should be diverted to our own farmers and factory workers, and in the course of time this country should reach a secure place as a heavy exporter of sugar.

Our production of beet sugar between 1880 and 1890 increased from 500 tons to 40,000 tons. This is not much, but it is a beginning. One important point to be kept in mind is that an American consumes two or three times as much sugar as a German or a Frenchman. Sugar here is considered a necessity, not a luxury, and our abundant and varied crops of fruit require its free use. The culture of the sugar beet will be quickly mastered by our farmers. It is an intensive form of horticulture. Slipshod methods on large areas will not answer in this case, but for that matter they are not successful with any crop. Something of the high farming of the market gardener is demanded by the sugar beet. It is profitable, and our farmers are looking for harvests of this kind. The genius of Americans in the use of machinery is an assurance that the sugar beet factories will return good dividends. What measure of protection should be granted by the government is a subject to be considered with care. Meantime, states and localities are disposed to encourage the new industry with so many millions in it.

A Statue of George Bancroft.

Congressman Bull, at the request of the Graduate Association of the Naval Academy, has introduced in the House a bill to provide for the erection upon the grounds of the Academy at Annapolis of a bronze statue of the late George Bancroft of this city, formerly Secretary of the Navy and the founder of the Academy. This is the same bill that Senator Sewall introduced in the Senate during the first session of the last Congress.

Mr. Bull has also succeeded in getting an allowance of $.. from the Government for Patrick W. Baxter of Providence in payment of expert services rendered by him in December, 1883, in opening and repairing the safe in the Internal Revenue Office at Providence. Mr. Baxter's claim was for twice that sum, but the case was compromised by the offer of $75. The case has been pending for many years.

Mr. Capron has presented to the House the resolutions of the Providence Board of Trade demanding the enactment into law of a safe plan of currency reform.

The famous old Fairbanks House of Dedham, built by Jonathan Fairbanks in 1636, is to be preserved by the Daughters of the Revolution. This house is known as the oldest one in New England, and is a perfect type of the old style of architecture in the 17th century. Its frame is reported as having come from England.

Foster's Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 1897, by W. T. Foster.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., April 17.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 22d to 26th and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 27th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 28th, great central valleys 29th to May 1st, eastern States May 2d.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 27th, great central valleys 29 h, eastern states May 1st. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 30th, great central valleys May 2d, eastern states May 4th.

The week ending April 24th will average cooler than usual and numerous local showers may be expected but not sufficient rains for the needs of the crops.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Iowa has an oath ... recently trotted a mile in 3 57.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL 1897. STANDARD TIME.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Highwater Morn	Highwater Eve
17 Sat	5 17	6 42	8 32	7 24	7 39
18 Sun	5 16	6 43	9 6	8 16	8 26
19 Mon	5 14	6 44	10 23	8 57	9 16
20 Tues	5 13	6 45	11 29	9 48	10 09
21 Wed	5 11	6 46	morn	10 44	11 05
22 Thurs	5 10	6 47	0 24	11 49	12 00
23 Fri	5 9	6 48	1 7	12 08	12 46

New Moon, 1st day, 11h. 24m., evening.
First Quarter, 10th day, 3h. 27 m., morning.
Full Moon, 17th day, 1h. 25m., morning.
Last Quarter, 23d day, 4h. 48m., evening.

A. O'D. Taylor,

Real Estate Office, 124 Bellevue avenue, Newport, R. I.

1. A furnished house, excellent for summer, to let on East road, Middletown; good for all the year, $500.
2. A furnished cottage on Green End, Middletown, to let for the season. Suitable for any family liking the country; in view of East River, $350.
3. Building sites for sale on the "Polo lot," adjoining Merton road, the finest sites now left in south part of Newport.
4. Lists of furnished cottages in Newport on application—$300 to $.600.

Address 124 Bellevue avenue, Newport, R. I.

DEATHS

In this city, 10th inst., Henrietta Harris, aged 70 years.

In this city, 9th inst., Nora, wife of Frederick Wade, aged 21 years.

In Portsmouth, 8th inst., Robert L. Thurston in the 75th year of his age.

In Jamestown, 12th inst., Ferdinand Amburst of Germany.

In Jamestown, 8th inst., Mary Helen, daughter of John J. and Gertrude T. Watson, aged 11 years, 1 month and 21 days.

In Tiverton, 11th inst., Benjamin Barker, in the 75th year of his age.

In Little Compton, 12th inst., Loring Palmer aged 77 years, 1 month and 26 days.

At her home Green Hill Farm Overbrook, Penn., March 12, Jane Morris, daughter of the late Israel W. Morris.

In North Attleboro, Mass., 10th inst., Joseph C. Albro, in his 91st year.

In Pawtucket, 12th inst., Eliza Whitney, widow of Henry Crowell, in her 83d year.

In Warren, 10th inst., Abby B., widow of Henry W. Gladding, in her 75th year.

In Providence, 12th inst., Louisa, wife of Joseph Eldridge, 61; 9th, Eunice Eliza, wife of Phillip S. Chace, 71.

In Johnston, 13th inst., Aldana Lyon, in his 79th year.

In Warren, 13th inst., Catherine, widow of Elijah T. Calland, in her 68th year.

In Seekonk, 11th inst., Mrs. Elsie B. Horton, in her 89th year.

In Fall River, 12th inst., Fred S., son of John and Martha Rhodes, in his 23d year.

In Fall River, 13th inst., William Sweeney, in his 51th year.

In Fall River, 10th inst., Sarah, widow of Samuel Sidebotham, aged 70 years.

In Fall River, 9th inst., Catherine, widow of Patrick Daley, aged 85 years.

In Somerset, 14th inst., Captain David P. Davis, in his 78th year.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

The large store of the Brownell estate, now occupied by Messrs. Langley & Sharpe. Possession after May 23d, 1897.

FOR RENT.

The store now occupied by Mr. Corcoran (Mercury Building). Steam heat. Gas or electric service. Full particulars of Mr. Hazard, the agent.

Furnished and unfurnished cottages for rent, from $300 to $7,000. Lists on application. In cottages and house lots we stand in the lead. Cottages from $1,000 up to $10,000. Land from 5c up.

Interviews solicited. Satisfaction given. Fire insurance in reliable companies.

SIMEON HAZARD,

94 BROADWAY.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

President McKinley Returned—"Sockless Jerry" Is Mistaken—War Department at Work.

[From our regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1897.

President McKinley returned from his little outing much improved. The weather was more or less disagreeable during the entire time he spent on the Dolphin, but he got what he went after and what he needed most—rest. He was at his desk today looking fresher than for several weeks.

Jerry Simpson made an attempt to prove that he was a bigger man than the entire House, but he only proved himself a monkey. He thought, or rather he thought that he thought, that he could compel Speaker Reed to appoint the Committees and the House to go ahead with miscellaneous business, although a majority had decided that the legislation of the extra session should be confined to passing the left-over appropriation bills and the tariff bill, both of which the House has done. Jerry made the point of "no quorum" to prevent the House adjourning from Saturday to Wednesday, but Speaker Reed had no difficulty in counting a quorum, and Jerry found himself down while the House adjourned. Whether he intends to get himself knocked down every time the House meets just for the notoriety there is in it, is yet to be seen. It is evident that Speaker Reed regards Jerry merely as an "amusing little cuss."

Secretary Alger, under whose direction the $200,000 appropriated last week by Congress for the relief of sufferers by the floods in the Mississippi Valley, will be spent, lost no time in putting the machinery of the War Department to work in order that prompt relief might be extended, wherever needed. It may be a hard thing to say, but it is strictly true that the Cleveland administration was responsible for much of the damage done by the Mississippi river floods, by its policy of delay in spending money appropriated by Congress to strengthen and raise up the levees along the Mississippi river at those points where United States Engineer officers had reported the necessity of such work. Reports are on file in the War Department from Engineer officers, made after Congress had appropriated the money, urging that contracts be made and the work pushed on these levees, but it was the Cleveland Carlisle policy to hold back appropriations as long as possible, and these floods came before the strengthening of the levees had been completed. A number of the breaks are at the points reported weak by the Engineers and ordered to be strengthened by Congress. For all the damage done by these particular breaks, the Cleveland administration is clearly responsible.

President McKinley's announced policy of re-instating all ex-Union soldiers who were dismissed from office by the democrats for no other reason than their politics, is being carried out in all of the government departments as fast as the heads of the departments can get around to the cases. In the cases of the chiefs of divisions, the democrats are being given better treatment than they gave republicans. They are allowed to remain in office, in a lower position, instead of being dismissed, as so many republicans were in the last administration.

A republican Senator speaking of the talk in regard to the appointment of Hon. Theodore Roosevelt to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy being likely to make trouble, said: "Roosevelt may make trouble in the Navy Department, but if he does it will be in the interests of a better administration of its affairs, just as he has made trouble for the law breakers of New York city who had long enjoyed police protection. I notice that in all the trouble stirred up by Roosevelt, he has always had the support of those who believed in showing up and reforming wrong doing wherever found, and I am willing to stand behind all the trouble he makes in the Navy Department."

Mr. Cleveland's order reducing the number of Pension agencies, which was to go into effect on the 1st of next September, will never go into effect. Pension Commissioner Evans has ascertained by investigation that instead of saving money, as Mr. Cleveland claimed, it would cost more to support the consolidated agencies. He said on the subject: "While I have no authority to speak for the President, I have excellent reasons for believing that the order will not go into effect, and that the eighteen pension agencies will remain as they are." Commissioner Evans also says that Mr. Cleveland's order placing Pension Examining surgeons under the civil service rules will be revoked, except in the cases of examiners who receive $300 a year or less.

No date has yet been fixed for the reporting of the Dingley tariff bill to the Senate by the Finance Committee.

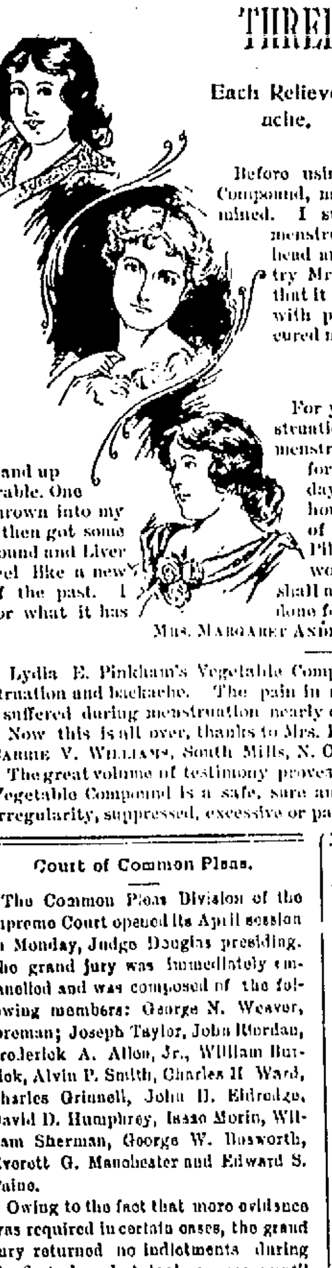
Ex-Senator Voorhees, of Ind., died suddenly Saturday morning at his Washington house.

J. B.

Mr. L. Doucette has returned from a winter's sojourn in St. Augustine, Fla.

Capt. Ray Allen of Providence has been in town this week.

THREE HAPPY WOMEN.



Each Relieved of Periodic Pain and Backache. A Trio of Fervent Letters.

Before using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my health was gradually being undermined. I suffered untold agony from painful menstruation, backache, pain on top of my head and ovarian trouble. I concluded to try Mrs. Pinkham's Compound, and found that it was all any woman needs who suffers with painful monthly periods. It entirely cured me. MRS. GEORGIE WASS, 923 Bank St., Cincinnati, O.

For years I had suffered with painful menstruation every month. At the beginning of menstruation it was impossible for me to stand up for more than five minutes, I felt so miserable. One day a little book of Mrs. Pinkham's was thrown into my house, and I sat right down and read it. I then got some of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills. I can heartily say that to-day I feel like a new woman; my monthly suffering is a thing of the past. I shall always praise the Vegetable Compound for what it has done for me.

MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON, 363 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me of painful menstruation and backache. The pain in my back was dreadful, and the agony I suffered during menstruation nearly drove me wild.

Now this is all over, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's medicine and advice.—MRS. CARRIE V. WILLIAMS, South Mills, N. C.

The great volume of testimony proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a safe, sure and almost infallible remedy in cases of irregularity, suppressed, excessive or painful monthly periods.

Court of Common Pleas.

The Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court opened its April session on Monday, Judge Douglas presiding. The grand jury was immediately empanelled and was composed of the following members: George N. Weaver, foreman; Joseph Taylor, John Riordan, Frederick A. Allen, Jr., William Burdick, Alvin P. Smith, Charles H. Ward, Charles Grinnell, John D. Eldredge, David D. Humphrey, Isaac Morin, William Sherman, George W. Bosworth, Everett G. Manchester and Edward S. Paine.

Owing to the fact that more evidence was required in certain cases, the grand jury returned no indictments during the first day, but took a recess until Tuesday, Deputy Sheriff Kaull having been sent to Tiverton to secure the additional evidence.

The following cases were marked settled: Rouse E. Dodge vs. Mathew S. Barber, Samuel R. Honey vs. William C. Scott (4), Walter T. Sherman et ux. vs. Charlotte Sherman, executrix.

In the case of Marcy G. Wilson vs. William H. Holmes, defendant submitted to judgement in sum of $31. In John T. Reagan vs. Maria Waldron the the judgement was for $19.83. In Fisher and Levy vs. James A. Conherney, judgment was entered for plaintiff. In Augustus M. Bailey vs. Elizabeth H. Alexander, defendant defaulted and plaintiff was awarded $437 92. The case of Virgil Thurkauf vs. the Goodridge Company was discontinued as was also the State vs. Rose Williams.

On Tuesday the grand jury brought in the following indictments: James Riley, assault and battery; Joseph H. Tolman, forgery; Robert H. Jones, forgery, and Bernard McDonald, breaking and entering in the night time and larceny. Tolman, Jones and McDonald were arraigned, the first pleading not guilty and the other two nolo. Their sentences were deferred. James Riley is out of the state and beyond the jurisdiction of the court. The indictment against George Bates, Alfred Smalley and Charles Redfern was marked settled. The indictments against Thomas Higginson, John Garvey, Patrick Acton, and Joseph Hughes were discontinued.

In the scire facias case the following will be allowed to pay costs: Patrick Coffey, Philip McManus, Patrick Burke, James Melvin (two cases), Cornelius Coffey and William Porter, the amount in each case being $100 and costs.

The cases against John J. Coffey and William Farrell were discontinued, as were also two liquor appeals of James J. O'Brien. The liquor appeals of John F. Holland and Arthur L. Griffith were continued.

On Wednesday no cases were tried and very little business was transacted. A question that should properly come before the Appellate Division was presented and Judge Douglas expressed his willingness to hear the case if he was specially detailed by the Chief Justice. The case may be heard on Monday.

Thursday was another quiet day at court, only one case being heard. This was the criminal appeal of Michael E. Harrington, who was charged with being a common drunkard. He was sentenced to one year at the State Farm. The criminal appeals of James M. Mead and John J. Mahoney were continued.

In the case of the president and fellows of Harvard College vs. George S. Slocum, judgment was entered in the sum of $6.0 on account of a breach of the conditions of a bond.

Mr. Barclay Hazard of Oakland, Cal., son of the late Thomas R. Hazard, of Vaucluse, is in town.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Notre Dame Sewing Society.

President—Miss Sidney Woollett.
Secretary—Miss Agnes Storer.
Treasurer—Miss Frances La Farge.
Board of Directors—Mrs. La Farge, Mrs. Garrettson, Mrs. Mason Jones, Mrs. McKiestry.
Purchasing Committee—Mrs. LaFarge, Miss Storer.

Newport Council, No. 169, G. U. O. O. F.

W. G. M.—Frank P. White.
D. G. M.—Joseph Lewis.
G. T.—Robert Brooks.
G. S.—Charles F. D. Fayerweather.
G. S. A.—Henry C. Johnson.
G. G.—David B. Allen.
G. C.—Jefferson Marrow.
G. W.—Andrew J. Tabb.

Onward Society Thames St., M. E. Church.

President—Mrs. A. C. Titus.
Vice Presidents—Mrs. Charles Paddock, Mrs. I. Fred Kaull, Mrs. John Glynn.
Secretary—Mrs. C. D. Martin.
Treasurer—Mrs. Robert S. Burlingame.

You may as well get your spring clothes in time to have full use of them. Spring depends on the weather; not on the almanac.

The clothes are here; the prices are lower than ever before, because the times were so hard when the clothes were making—the harder the times, the more you get for your money.

Now is the time; your money back if you want it.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.

MANIAC'S AWFUL DEED.

Murders Three People and Sets Fire to House.

Pascoag, R. I., April 16. — His mind hopelessly shattered by the spurning of his love, Martin Mowry, who worked for Edward Robinson on the Elisha Mowry farm in the town of Oakland, some time Tuesday night killed Reynolds, his wife, and their 15-year-old adopted daughter, Sevilla, afterward setting fire to the house.

The neighbors were aroused by the fire, and they had no sooner effected an entrance to the house than evidence which led to the supposition that the fire was the result of arson, after murder, was disclosed.

Mrs. Reynolds' body, mutilated and blood-stained, was taken from her bed by those who were first to enter the house.

The flames prevented any further search, and not until the house was entirely consumed and the ruins dug into were the remains of Reynolds and his daughter found. Both bodies were almost completely incinerated, but identification was possible.

When the neighbors first entered the burning house, they were met with a strong odor of kerosene. The place had been saturated by the murderer. All the doors were bolted, and every window tightly closed. Mowry, the hired man, was not in his room, and this led to the suspicion that he was the murderer. Afterward he was found hiding in a neighbor's barn and arrested. He had a bullet wound in the back of his head, which was presumably self inflicted.

Mowry is a bachelor, about 65 years of age. He has always been liked in this section of the state, and has borne a good reputation, although of late he has been very peculiar. From some evidence just discovered, it is learned that he has been paying considerable uncalled-for attention to Miss Reynolds during the past few weeks, and it is believed that her failure to respond to his advances has had something to do with his present condition, for there is no doubt but that Mowry is a madman.

A TERRIBLE ASSAULT.

Young Swede Becomes Insane and Nearly Kills His Employer.

Bridgeport, Conn., April 12.—A young Swede, named Peter Carlson, employed by an aged farmer of Easton, named Hanford Lyon, went suddenly insane yesterday, and while the other members of the family were at church nearly murdered the old man. Carlson was finally discovered hiding in a barn, and after a violent struggle was arrested and brought to this city by Constable Tucker. The Swede fought like a demon, and it was only after he had been bound with ropes from head to heel that the 10-mile drive to this city could be begun. Constable Tucker tells the story as follows:

Carlson had been employed by farmer Lyon but a short time. Lyon's son and the latter's wife went to church yesterday afternoon, leaving their son with his grandfather. Upon their return they found the child in the road near the house, crying and moaning out that his grandfather had been killed. The old man was found on the floor of the house, only semi-conscious. He managed to tell them that he had been attacked by Peter, who had become insane, and that his life had been saved by two neighbors, who had heard the cries for help. The weapon with which the attack was made has not been found, but it was something inflicting ugly gashes in the old man's head.

Lyon will probably recover, but his condition is serious. When Carlson reached the police station here he struggled violently, but he was finally locked up.

Insurgents' Advance Checked.

Elassona, April 15.—The Turkish troops are now centered in very strong force at Grevena, and the insurgents have little chance of advancing further. Sayfoullah Bey, the officer who was sent by Edhem Pasha to Krania with instructions to ascertain the exact situation in that locality, is an ex-attache of the Turkish embassy at Athens. He declares that he recognized among the insurgents near Krania, and between that town and the border, several Greek officers whom he had met personally at Athens. He also asserted that the Greek troops on the frontier made no attempt whatever to prevent incursions upon Turkish territory.

Row at Dog Fight.

Portsmouth, N. H., April 12.—A lively dog fight, which was pulled off at a roadhouse in Rye, called the "Jim Blaine House," early Sunday morning, by a score of sports from this city, ended in a lively row among the men, during which bottles were freely used. Several of the men were very seriously injured, and although a physician was called, the affair was hushed up to prevent arrests. The first step likely to follow the affair is the closing of the road house, which has been open for many years.

The Boy Had Nerve.

Providence, April 15.—Dennis McAndrews, 11 years old, while playing near the Woonasquatucket river yesterday, heard cries of distress. Running to the river bank he saw Maggie Lewis, 2 years old, sinking for the last time. Dennis plunged in and brought the little girl to the bank, while several men who had stood paralyzed with fear while the child was in peril aided him to get her to shore.

THE WEEK'S NEWS

SATURDAY, APRIL 10.

Fighting between Greek irregulars and Turkish troops at Elassona——Wind storm causes fresh alarm in flooded district of the South——Carnegie company's armor plate plant likely to shut down——Basis of reorganization of senate committees unsettled——Republicans on finance committee not satisfied with tariff estimates——Brazil will send a warship to Grant memorial exercises in New York——Germany protests against the tariff bill——Dissolution of the Patriarchs of New York——State normal school in Bridgewater not to close on account of scarlet fever cases——Philippine insurgents kill several monks and burn churches——General Weyler's much vaunted campaign said to have been a failure——Document in London, it is claimed, which furnishes evidence of shocking corruption in connection with Pinsica scandals——England to make a loan to the Liberian government——Charles H. Skinnidge arrested at Boston, charged with forgery——W. G. Hay, a Roslindale (Mass.) grocer, found guilty of contempt of court——Two Revere (Mass.) boys will be held for grand jury for killing Charles Dondero——Condition of banks in the United States does not indicate great business activity——President McKinley will give several offices to colored men——F. C. Partridge of Vermont mentioned for assistant secretary of war——Theodore Roosevelt makes arrangements to assume his duties at the navy department——Secretary Gage plans to have the office of supervising architect taken out of classified civil service——Treasury gold reserve still gaining——Proposals invited for the construction of three more torpedo boats——Murphy and Finley, Brockton (Mass.) shoe manufacturers, held for grand jury——Victims of Knoxville fire number 17——Congress will be forced to again take up the armor question.

SUNDAY, APRIL 11.

Indictments found against eight or nine men guilty of altered crookedness in connection with the Boston paving department——Several more witnesses testify in the Martin investigation at Boston——Dramatic attempt at suicide by Milo Scott of Somerville, Mass——Montreal and Boston fast express train wrecked near Hoyt station, N. B——War reported to have been declared between Greece and Turkey——Another bold robbery in a Providence store——Five hundred steamfitters, helpers and carpenters on strike in New York——Report that Greek insurgents have taken Halidino and captured several Turkish prisoners——Democratic caucus supports policy of Mr. Bailey, the leader of the party in the house —— Harvard-Yale whist match won by Harvard by three tricks——Harvard again takes first place in intercollegiate fencing——Antonio Ardito, a pardoned life convict of the Massachusetts state prison, violates terms of his release and is now in prison again——Sensational charges of bribery against Dr. Hunter in connection with Kentucky senatorial election——Woman shot by a tramp in Botsford, Conn——Member of naval militia hit by a stray bullet at Indian Hill range, Mass., and seriously wounded——Durrant, the San Francisco murderer, sentenced to be hanged June 11——Leather men to make a big fight against duty on hides——Death of Dr. T. Larkin Turner of North Weymouth, Mass.

MONDAY, APRIL 12.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani asks President McKinley to set aside the Dole government in Hawaii and order a new election——Three persons killed and six injured in a collision of trains at Harrisburg, N. C——Death of Francis W. Draper, a leading citizen of the new town of Westwood, Mass——Philippine insurgents lay down their arms——Water in the Mississippi delta is receding slowly——The mysterious airship seen over Illinois said to have been photographed early Sunday morning——Officials of the Transvaal believe that war with England is inevitable——Eight persons killed and 30 injured by the collapse of a church near Castres, France——Excitement in Frankfort, Ky., on account of charges of bribery in senatorial contest——Indictments expected against members of the E. S. Dean company of New York——The 17-year-old son of Governor Atkinson of Georgia married to a miss of 16 years——Three crack players of the All-Philadelphia cricket team unable to go to England——Boston Baseball club arrives at Princeton, N. J——Baseball board of arbitration met in New York——Final rally in New York of opponents of Raines' law amendments——Joseph Bowden, wanted for alleged manslaughter in Boston, arrested in Hartford——Few sporting men believe that Fitzsimmons has quit the ring for good——New England promises to be an Eldorado for the light harness horses——Ship arrives at New York from South Africa with a case of beri-beri.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13.

Railroad ticket forger and counterfeiter arrested in Lowell, Mass——President appoints Senator Wolcott, Charles J. Paine and ex-Vice President Stevenson commissioners to prepare the way for an international monetary conference——Additional witnesses testify in the Martin hearing at Boston——New York assembly passes the Greater New York charter bill over Mayor Strong's veto——General Weyler's emissary to Washington said to be trying to arrange terms of peace with insurgents' representatives——Breaks in levee threatens inundation of town of 2500 inhabitants in Louisiana——Engineers Edwards and Carson testify at the gas explosion investigation at Boston——Bold and successful bank robbery at Yonkers, N. Y——Another nest of plotters uncarthed in St. Petersburg——Italy's policy in the east approved by the chamber of deputies——New York senate passes the Raines liquor law amendments, taxing clubs, and allowing saloons to serve free lunch——A friend of Hon. Harold M. Sewall says he will get the place he desires——War being waged against "discretionary operators" in New York——President and Mrs. McKinley return to Washington from their outing——Republican managers in the senate have no doubt of the passage of the tariff bill——Brief funeral services over the late Senator Voorhees at Washington——Executive committee of national Democratic clubs issues an address to the people——Many people in Boston being swindled by portrait enlarging agents——Negotiations between employers and employes in New York building trades have fallen through——Chapter of Daughters of the Revolution instituted in the old Fairbanks House, Dedham, Mass——Professor Ferdinand Brunetiere of France lectures at Harvard, and is given a reception——Plan to rob the Arts and Crafts exhibition at Boston of gold, silver and jewels discovered——Closing session of Methodist conference in Lowell, Mass——Auburndale (Mass.) Improvement society selects a plan for free mail delivery——Horace S. Bragg found dead in his bed in Chelsea, Mass——Captain Albert A. Folsom says the Mayflower log which is coming to America is only a copy —— New England delegates to meeting of shoe and leather manufacturers and tanners start for Washington——Fearful mortality from starvation in China——Drunken man arrested in Somerville, Mass., had $1813 in his pockets.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.

Roger F. Scannell testifies in the Martin investigation at Boston——Den of counterfeiters raided in South Boston; moulds and a quantity of spurious coin seized——Lottie F. Bates, a 17-year-old girl, commits suicide at Weymouth, Mass——United States government may make its own ship armor——Ex-Governor Altgeld's name brought into the Chicago Globe Savings bank failure——Bryan the guest of honor at the Jefferson banquet in Washington——Havana press would welcome friendly intervention of the United States in Cuban question——Democratic gains in New Jersey city and town elections——Bold robbery in a farmhouse on the outskirts of Waltham, Mass——Senator Carter declares that there will be a tax on hides——James H. Martin of Brattleboro, Vt., nominated for assistant secretary of war——London press considers the opening of the Behring sea question a blow to arbitration——Unionists want Lord Rosebery for British secretary of state for foreign affairs——Mrs. Booth of Botsford, Conn., tells why Tuttle shot her——President Dwight of Yale has no intention of resigning——Nearly stationary condition in the Mississippi floods——Arrest of C. Linwood Woods, a banker at Pittsburg, reveals a big insurance swindling scheme——London Times does not think the effort for a bimetallic conference will succeed——If Greek forces again invade Turkey the porte will send troops into Greece——James P. Magenis, editor of Adams (Mass.) Freeman, appointed chief deputy by new internal revenue collector——Continuation of investigation into purchase of municipal printing plant at Boston——Schander, the divine healer, visits Fitchburg, Mass——Grand Army reception to Major John M. Deane at Fall River, Mass——Jefferson's birthday observed by Massachusetts Democratic club at Boston——Senator Morgan finishes his speech on Cuba——City of Bangor, Me., gets rid of a debt of $925,000.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15.

Senate votes—21 to 23—against Vest's resolution consuring Secretary Gage. House adjourns again, in spite of Populistic opposition——Three persons murdered and their house burned near Oakland, R. I——Delay in Braun case. Death sentence will not be carried out on June 18——Rivers rising, and situation along the Louisiana levees acute——Annual convention of New Hampshire Grand Army and Woman's Relief corps at Concord——Medical examiner decides that death of Lottie Bates of Weymouth, Mass., was result of suicide——Banker C. W. Spalding of Chicago confesses to hypothecating University of Illinois bonds. Trustees of University of Illinois it is said, will not prosecute him——Cubans fighting at the port of Banes——Possible issuance of a general amnesty proclamation to Cubans by Spanish authorities——Woburn and Lynn (Mass.) leather men denounce the proposed duty on hides——Sceptics begin to believe that an airship is cruising about in the West. Letter from supposed aerial navigators found——Message to congress recommending participation of United States in Paris exposition of 1900——John L. Sullivan will try hard to get a match with Fitzsimmons——Sixteen runners entered for the Boston Athletic association Marathon race——Annual session of the grand lodge, Knights of Honor, of Massachusetts, at Boston——Harvard ball team beats the Pawtucket professional team—13 to 6——National baseball board of arbitration adjourns without settling the Rusie case——Rear Admiral Miller transferred from Charlestown (Mass.) navy yard to the command of the Pacific station——Error by an engrossing clerk likely to cause trouble for Maine fish and game commissioners——Owner of Monticello, Jefferson's birthplace, declines to part with the place——President Angell nominated as minister to Turkey, and ex-Representative Mellidejohn as assistant secretary of war——Treasurer of two New Bedford (Mass.) mill corporations removed from office.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

General Martin recalled as a witness in the investigation before the governor and his council——Lawyer James J. Storrow of Boston expires suddenly at Washington——Maine Methodist conference acts upon the case of Rev. James Wright——Death of Mrs. Theodore Tilton at Brooklyn——More Western people testify to seeing an airship in flight——Object of Major Sandoval's mission said to be the arrest of members of the Cuban junta——Four hundred thousand dollar fire in New Orleans——Flood situation in the lower Mississippi still critical——Parties in the senate not yet able to agree on reorganization of the committees——Senate spent a day on the Indian appropriation bill, but did not complete it——James Minot elected commander of the New Hampshire G. A. R——Commander-in-Chief Clarkson at the Maine G. A. R. encampment——Mrs. Edith Sessions Tupper sued by the hero of one of her stories——Martin Mowry talks on the triple murder at Oakland, R. I——Statement regarding the failure of the Globe Savings bank, Chicago; charge that bank examiner delayed report——The future Bavarian king, Prince Ruprecht, to wed Princess Feodora——Beginning of an epidemic of cerebo-spinal meningitis noted by the Boston board of health——Annual banquet of the Massachusetts legislature at Boston——Harvard seniors change the date of class day——Postmaster Daigle, who fled from Madawaska, Me., returns and will not be prosecuted——Union picket stabbed by non-union workman in Lynn, Mass——Fiftieth anniversary of the sending of Methodist missionaries to China observed at Boston——Belief that Kansas City fires were set by gamblers——Cornerstone of the new Masonic Temple at Pawtucket, R. I., laid——Bill for regulating department stores introduced in New York legislature——Frank Wentworth of Newton, N. H., indicted for attempting to poison his parents——Uniform course in Latin and Greek being prepared for secondary schools——Raines law amendments pass the assembly in the same form as adopted by the senate——Archbishop Williams of Boston soon to start for a visit to Rome.

Confession of Banker Spalding.

Chicago, April 15.—President McKay of the University of Illinois trustees says that C. W. Spalding, treasurer of the board and president of the defunct Globe Savings bank, has admitted that he hypothecated the university endowment bonds entrusted to him as treasurer.

Mischief at Dartmouth.

Hanover, N. H., April 15.—It has just come to light that the chemical laboratory of Dartmouth college was broken into Sunday night and much damage done to the equipment, especially the finer instruments. There are no clews to the culprits.

City Laborers' Half Holiday.

Fall River, Mass., April 13.—Mayor Greene informed the board of aldermen last night that the city solicitor had ruled that the payment to city laborers of wages for the Saturday half holiday was illegal.

Pain-Killer.
(PERRY DAVIS'.)
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is
Pain-Killer.
This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.
It is a simple, safe and quick cure for
Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.
TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

SENATOR VOORHEES DEAD.

Indiana Statesman Had Been In Poor Health For Many Years.

Washington, April 15.—Daniel Woolsey Voorhees, United States ex-senator from the state of Indiana, died at 5 o'clock Saturday morning, at his home in this city, 105 Maryland avenue, Northwest. The senator had been in poor health for several years, and for at least two years past had taken little part in the proceedings in the senate. He had been a constant sufferer from rheumatism of the heart, and his friends, therefore, had come to expect that they might hear of his death suddenly. The last reports of him however were that he was showing some signs of improvement, and his death, therefore, while not entirely unexpected, came with the suddenness of a shock.

In the last congress the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," as he was affectionately called by his devoted followers in the Hoosier state, was the ranking Democrat on the finance committee, and by virtue of this position, the nominal leader at least of his party on the floor of the senate on tariff and financial questions. He was not very active, however, owing to his ill-health.

Senator Voorhees was 76 years of age last September, and had been for many years one of the most picturesque figures in the senate. He was born in Liberty township, Butler county, O., and in his early infancy was carried by his parents to their pioneer home in the Wabash valley, Indiana. In 1849 he graduated from the Indiana Asbury (now DePauw) university, and, studying law, began his practice in 1851.

His first public office was entered upon in 1858, since which time he had been almost continuously in the public service.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 15.—The funeral of ex-Senator Voorhees was held here today. Prior to the interment, the body lay in state at the capitol in Indianapolis.

The Martin Hearing.

Boston, April 14.—Yesterday's hearing at the Martin investigation was not sensational. The evidence adduced was cumulative. It was brought out that young Everett Martin's insurance business was almost wholly with liquor dealers and policemen.

Boston, April 15.—The testimony in the Martin investigation fell off in interest yesterday. For the most part the evidence was cumulative. No new veins of testimony were explored. During the testimony of Samuel S. Wilkins, president of the Howard National bank, there was an exciting episode. Herman W. Chaplin conducted his examination for the petitioners, going over in great detail the transaction between General Martin and the bank in connection with the sale of the land in Dorchester to the Pearl Hill Lithia Spring company. Mr. Wilkins was nettled by the aspersions cast upon the bank at Saturday's session by Mr. Chaplin, and he said so vehemently and indignantly.

Boston, April 16.—The case of the petitioners against General Martin was concluded yesterday, and the defense opened. The last witness for the petitioners was Colonel Scannell, who testified that General Martin had promoted the business of his Lithia Water company by intimidating saloon keepers.

Boston, April 15.—More witnesses were examined yesterday in the Martin case than in any day since the case began. This was probably due to the fact that a number of saloon keepers, who were called to testify about buying Pearl Hill water, all stated the same thing, and were not cross-examined at length.

Death of Mrs. Tilton.

New York, April 16.—Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, wife of Henry Ward Beecher's accuser, died on Tuesday last at her home in Brooklyn. The news of her death was not made public. Since the famous Beecher trial she lived in strict retirement, and in recent years had shared her home with her widowed daughter. Even the fact of her death was kept secret, and there are no external signs of mourning on the house where her dead body lies. Theodore Tilton, her husband, is in Paris, where he has lived ever since the Beecher trial.

Boy Attempts to Poison Parents.

Exeter, N. H., April 15.—Frank Wentworth, aged 16, is accused of attempting to poison his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Wentworth of Newton. The boy got breakfast Saturday morning, and his parents were both taken ill immediately afterwards. Paris green was found in the cooking utensils. Young Wentworth has disappeared. Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth will recover.

Yonkers Bank Robbed.

New York, April 13.—What appears to have been a carefully planned robbery was yesterday successfully carried out by two men, who entered the Yonkers Savings bank at Yonkers at a time when most of the employes were out at lunch, held up Cashier Cobb at the point of revolvers, seized $4000 from the counter and escaped before the cashier recovered from his astonishment.

Governor Asked to Appoint Delegates.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 14.—Governor Bloxham has issued a call for a national fisheries congress to assemble at Tampa on Jan. 19, 1898. The governors of the various states of the union are requested to appoint delegates to attend the congress. The main object of the congress is to devise means and formulate methods to save from total extinction many varieties of valuable food fish.

To Select Monument Site.

Montpelier, Vt., April 15.—Major John O. Stearns of Bradford and Hon. Cassius Peck of Brookfield will leave this week for Washington, there to join Senator Redfield Proctor on a visit to the battlefield of Antietam, to select the location for a monument to the Vermont troops.

Clubs Must Pay License.

Albany, April 13.—The senate has passed the amendment to the Raines liquor law, to tax clubs the same as saloons, and to permit saloons to serve free lunch.

Fight Pictures All Right.

Chicago, April 15.—Dan A. Stuart denies the story that the pictures of the Carson (Nev.) fight have proved worthless. They are, he said, entirely satisfactory.

New Minister to Turkey.

Washington, April 15.—The president has appointed Professor James B. Angell, president of Ann Arbor university, minister to Turkey.

IN HUB MARKETS.

Butter Market Slow and Prices Falling

Spring Receipts Gradually Increasing. Better Demand For Cheese---Eggs Are Fairly Active---Glut In Maple Sugar.

Boston, April 16.—Slow and drooping is the condition of the butter market this week. Prices in the West have dropped 2 to 3 cents, and New York and Boston are falling into line. Receipts here are very little larger than last week, but buyers are holding off, and what would be a small supply at another time is quite large now. Receivers, being anxious to keep cleaned up, are not disposed to refuse any reasonable bid, and the result is that prices are on a very uncertain basis.

This is likely to continue until bottom is touched, as receipts may be expected to gradually increase from week to week, but if from any unforeseen cause supplies should be kept back a firmer tone would soon be developed. Everybody is running on small stocks and are forced to buy every few days, and any increase in the demand or shortage in supplies would immediately be felt. But this is the month for low prices, and we should not be surprised to see the lowest rates of the season touched in two weeks. Last year the bottom was touched just before the close of April.

Receipts were quite moderate, and sellers started off on the basis of 20 cents for fine New Hampshire creamery in small packages, but buyers did not respond, and shadings of ½ to 1 cent had to be made to effect sales in round lots to the trade. This brought the price down to 19 cents. Western extra was started at 19 cents for the best separator goods. The indications are that 18 to 19 cents will be the top quotations during the remainder of the week.

It was difficult to get any more for boxes than for tubs, but 19 to 20 cents was considered a fair rate for the finest when buyers came along who wanted them. Low grades were not much in demand, and prices took a wide range. Some choice lots of fresh dairy sold at 16 to 17 cents, but for the ordinary run of dairy the range was from 13 to 15 cents.

There has been quite a brisk trade in cheese the past week, and stocks are rapidly being diminished. Sales have been only in small lots, however, to supply current wants, and prices are without change. Best fall rule at 12 to 12½ cents, and fair to good at 11 to 11½ cents, but very little stock can be bought under 12 cents. The receipts of new are not large enough to affect prices. Anything like a large movement would clean the market in a very short time. The Liverpool quotation for two or three days past has been 56 shillings and 6 pence. A week ago it was 1 shilling higher.

Eggs have been in large receipt and although the market has not been very active, liberal quantities have been taken for cold storage. Fresh Western for current consumption sold at 10½ to 10½ cents. Selected lots for cold storage brought 10½ to 11 cents, and the best marks could not be bought under 11 cents.

The maple sugar market continues dull, and there is little prospect of a change for the better this season. Best small cakes sell slowly at 8 to 9 cents per pound, and large cakes and tins at 6 to 8 cents. Sirup is hard to sell at over 50 cents per gallon, and some of it goes lower, in a wholesale way.

In beans there is no improvement in the demand, and sales of marrow pea and mediums run along at 85 to 90 cents per bushel. Potatoes are a little firmer, there being a better trade, with sales of best Maine hebrons at 42 to 43 cents per bushel. Liberal quantities are taken for seed. Old onions are about all out of market. Bermuda onions are arriving and selling at $2.40 to $2.60 per crate. Apples are slow on ordinary stock, and prices continue low. Choice lots command $1.25 to $1.50 per barrel.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Northern and Eastern beef cattle—Light supply, active demand. No change in prices, quality considered, from those given last week. About all good beeves have been marketed, and only a few are held by feeders

Milch cows and springers—The offering were not as large as last week. Drovers sent stock to the barns, and it was inspected by the speculators and jobbers. An active market is looked for if the weather is favorable.

Veal calves—Receipts good. An active demand. Buying interests lowered prices ½ cent per pound under those of last week.

Sheep and lambs—Consigned to home slaughterers, and none offered on sale.

Swine—Home and country fed were in fair supply, and were sold to slaughterers at same prices as last week.

THE PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Mutton and Lambs—The mutton market holds steady: Lambs, springers, $5@10; fall lambs, 9@10½c; for good to choice; Brighton and fancy, 9@11c; fair to good, 7@8½c; muttons, 7½@8c; yearlings, 7@9c; veals, 6@8c; fancy, 9@10c.

Corn—Corn is firmer, but still somewhat irregular. Track corn is not plenty, and the market is firm: No. 2 yellow to arrive is quoted at 32@33¼c; No. 3 yellow, 32½c; country yellow, guaranteed cool and sweet, 32½@33c; track steamer yellow, 32½c; steamer mixed, 32c.

Hay—Hay is unchanged. Straw is dull. Milfeed is quiet: Hay, $10 50@17 50; rye straw, $17@17 50; oat straw, $8 50@9 50; sack spring bran, $13@13 25; winter, $15.

Oats—Oats are steady: Clipped, 40 to 42 lb. to arrive, 28@28½c; 38 to 40 lb, 27½ 28c; 36 to 38 lb, 26½@27c; 3 5to 37 lb, 26c; 31 to 36 lb, 25½c; 32 to 34 lb, 24½@25c.

Meal—Cornmeal and oatmeal are unchanged: Bag cornmea, 64@65c; barrel, $1 40@1 45; rolled and ground oatmeal, $3 70@3 50; cut, $3 90@4 20.

Potatoes—Potatoes are steady: Aroostook hebrons, 45c; white, 35@38c; rose, 38@40c; reds, 35@38c; Jersey double head sweets, $1 25@1 50.

Apples—Apples continue to move out rather slowly at: No. 1 Baldwins, $1@1 25; fancy, $1 50; spies, $1 50@2; russets, $1@1 50.

Beef—Trade is only fair in beef, but the market is very firm: Best steers, 8@8½c; good, 8c; light and cows, 6½@7½c.

Flour—Wheat is pretty well sustained and flour, though quiet, is very little changed.

Poultry—Poultry is steady: Western turkeys, 12@13½c; fancy, 13½@14c; western chickens, 9½@11c; fowls, 9½@10½c; geese, 9@10c; ducks, 10@12c, capons, 11@13c. Both fresh and frozen are included in quotations.

Pork—The pork market is firm and unchanged: Barrel pork, $11.50; light backs, $10.75; lean ends, $13; fresh ribs, 8½c; corned and fresh shoulders, 7½c; smoked shoulders, 8c; hams, 9¾@10¾c; lard, 5¼c; in pails, 5½@6¼c; city dressed hogs, 6@6¼c; country, 4¾c

Neck Broken In Prize Fight.

Little Rock, April 13.—A youth named Harrison was killed in a glove contest with a boy named Tobin at Hampton. Harrison's neck was broken by a blow from Tobin in the second round, and death was instantaneous.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

New Advertisements.

At the Court of Probate, of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 12th day of April, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

AMORY AUSTIN, Guardian of the person and estate of *MARY T. AUSTIN*, of Newport, of full age, presents his second account with the estate of said Mary, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 3d day of May, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

WM. H. HAMMETT, Probate Clerk.
4 17

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DANIEL WATSON, Guardian of the person and estate of *SUSAN P. WATSON*, of Newport, of full age, presents his first and final account with the estate of said Susan, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 26th day of April, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

WM. H. HAMMETT, Probate Clerk.
4 10

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH D. PECKHAM, Administrator on the estate of *HANNAH W. BATTEY*, late of Newport, deceased, presents his final account of administration on said estate, showing distribution as ordered, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 26th day of April, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

WM. H. HAMMETT, Probate Clerk.
4 10

At the Court of Probate, of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 29th day of March, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE GORDON KING, Guardian of the person and estate of *WILLIAM H. KING*, of Newport, of full age, presents his final account with the estate of said William, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 19th day of April, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

WM. H. HAMMETT, Probate Clerk.
4 3

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 29th day of March, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN H. DAVIS and GEORGE L. RIVES, Executors of the last will and testament of *AUGUSTUS WHITING*, late of Newport, deceased, present their account of administration on the estate of said deceased, containing proceeds of sale of real estate, and pray that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 19th day of April, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

WM. H. HAMMETT, Probate Clerk.
4-3

Probate Clerk's Office, Middletown, R. I., March 15, A. D. 1897.

MARY E. HAMMOND, widow, and others, children of *GEORGE T. HAMMOND*, late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate, have this day filed in this office their petition, in writing, to the Court of Probate of said Middletown, praying that letters of administration on the estate of said deceased may be granted to Melville Bull, or some other suitable person. And said petitioners have applied to me to give due notice of the filing and pendency of their said petition according to law.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested therein, that said petition will be considered and acted upon at the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown on Monday, the nineteenth day of April, next, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock A. M.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.
3 27

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., March 15, A. D. 1897.

JOB M. BARKER and others, present to this Court their petition, in writing, representing that *BENEDICT BARKER*, a person of full age, resides and has a legal settlement in said Middletown, and that his general mental and physical condition is such as to render him unfit and incapable to properly care for his person or discreetly manage his estate, and that he is likely to bring himself to want and render himself chargeable, and praying this Court to appoint Charles H. Ward, or some other suitable person, Guardian of the person and estate of said Benedict Barker.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the 19th day of April next, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.
3-20

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Middletown, R. I., Guardian of the persons and estates of his children, ELSIE and ALICE M. PETZKA, minors, under the age of fourteen years, and has duly qualified as such Guardian, by giving bond to said Court. All persons having claims against the estates of said minors are hereby notified to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted thereto to make payment to the undersigned.

EDWARD M. PETZKA, Guardian.
Middletown, R. I., March 20, 1897.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, Guardian of the persons and estates of WILLIAM B. DEBLOIS and HAROLD R. DEBLOIS, minors of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estates to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to her.

MARY E. DEBLOIS, Guardian.
Newport, R. I., March 6th, 1897.

"BUILT LIKE A WATCH."

STERLING BICYCLES

BEAR EXAMINATION.

Strong, graceful, easy running and durable.

Sterling Cycle Works, Chicago, Ill.

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AGENCY:

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR NAME OF GOOD AGENT, WHOSE SHALL IT BE?

3-27 tf

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(A little more kneading and you have the whitest and sweetest bread possible to make, besides having a flour the most productive in the world.)
Every barrel sold on trial.

Elgin Creamery Butter, the best,	per lb. 28c
Beans, N. Y. State,	per qt. 5c
A most remarkably good Tea, Formosa or English Breakfast,	per lb. 25c
Baker's Breakfast Cocoa,	per half lb. 30c
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California Prunes,	5c
Raisins, Loose Muscatel,	
An elegant rich, sweet Wine, Port or Sherry,	per gal. $1.00
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"Imperial" Malt Beer,
A Spring Tonic, per dozen $1.25

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AND A CHOICE LINE OF CONFECTIONERY.
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2	Quart Pudding Pans	19c
2½	Quart Pudding Pans	23c
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2	Quart Tea Pots	50c
6	Quart Tea Kettle	95c
	Wash Basins	25c
	Drinking Cups	10c

The above goods are all guaranteed, and the Best Enameled Ware in the market.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., March 15, A. D. 1897.

LYDIA B. CHASE and others present to this Court their petition, in writing, praying that Charles H. Ward or some other suitable person, may be appointed administrator on the estate of *MARIA SMITH*, widow, late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall, in said Middletown, on Monday, the 19th day of April next, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.
3-20

Caswell, Massey & Co.
CHEMISTS,
New York and Newport.
COD LIVER OIL
—WITH—
Pepsin and Quinine
FOR ALL LUNG DISEASES.
212
Thames Street, cor. Church.

Selected Tale.

DR. BERNARD'S PATIENT.

Herbert Heathfield was by profession an artist. His father, a prosperous merchant, would have preferred that his son had joined him in business, but Herbert's tastes did not lie at all in that direction. He had studied many years in the best Paris studios, and was an enthusiastic and very successful landscape painter.

His mother had been dead some years, and he had neither brother nor sister. There was a foster brother who had turned out very badly, and who, after repeated attempts at his reform had failed, had been cut adrift and disowned. This person, whose Christian name was Jacob, was during his boyhood ungrateful, quarrelsome and vindictive, and intolerably jealous of Herbert, whom he grew to positively hate. Herbert had not seen Jacob for many years—not, in fact, since they were youths—but he occasionally heard rumors of the man's misdeeds.

When old Mr. Heathfield died it was well known that Herbert had inherited all his wealth, which was considerable. The artist, who had, so long as it was necessary, been in receipt of a sufficient allowance from his father, had not yet resolved how he would make use of his newly acquired riches, but he determined to travel for the first few years. He consequently came up to town so soon as the will was proved and the affairs connected with the estate finally settled, to make some necessary arrangements.

One night he had been visiting an old acquaintance, and he remained until a late hour. As it was fine, though very dark, he thought he would go back to his hotel on foot. He was a man accustomed to taking long walks, and since he had been in town he had missed his favorite exercise.

He knew his way well, and sauntered leisurely along, smoking his cigar, and thinking out plans for the future. In a short time he was on the borders of the park, across which his road lay. He had fancied once or twice that he was being followed by two or three persons but had thought that he must be mistaken.

He was about half way across the common, when suddenly, out of the gloom that surrounded a clump of straggling trees, three men sprang upon him. Herbert was instantly on his defence, but as his only weapon was a stout walking stick, which he broke in half at the first blow, he had but little chance. However, he made the best use he could of his fists, and sent one of his assailants rolling on the ground. He was turning his attention to another, when he received a terrible blow on the back of his head, and remembered no more.

When Heathfield next recovered consciousness he found himself in bed. As he turned his head a sharp pain shot through it, and somehow immediately reminded him of the attack made upon him on the common. What had happened since? And—what was this bandage across his eyes? He pulled it up and gazed into the room, but it was pitch dark. He could not see the window. Where was he? He kept quite still and listened. There was the familiar roar of traffic; not the subdued roar of night, but the unmistakable roar, clash and jangle of mid-day. He fancied he could even hear the rhythmic tramp and tingle-tingle-tingle-ting of tramway horses. What did it mean—this darkness?

He made a movement to raise himself on his elbow, when an invisible hand on his shoulder gently pressed him back, and a woman's voice said, out of the darkness:

"Hush! Do not rise or excite yourself. You have been very ill, but are better now."

"Who are you?" asked Heathfield. "Where am I? Why is it so dark? What time is it?"

"Be calm, my poor fellow—you are with friends. Try and get a little more sleep, and then perhaps I will explain all."

"I cannot sleep," he replied. "It is impossible for me to be calm until you have told me the worst. Speak!"

"Do you think you can bear ill news?"

"Yes, yes! What does this bandage on my eyes mean? Why is it so dark?"

Terrible apprehensions were springing up within him. She placed her cool hand on his hot forehead.

"Poor fellow! Then I fear I must tell you. You are blind!"

"Blind! Blind! Oh, my God, it cannot be! What cursed fate is this? Blind! What is life to me without vision? Every pleasure of my existence came through my eyes! How can I go through the world in perpetual darkness? Never to see the light of heaven again!"

He reached out his hand, and took hold of hers in a frenzied grasp.

"Oh, it is impossible! Woman, who ever you are, you lie!"

"Twere better I did," she replied; "but, alas, it is too true! You were found, wounded and insensible, on the common by Dr. Paul Bernard, as he was returning from a patient at two o'clock in the morning. He had you brought here—to his own house—and I was at once engaged as nurse. You have had a narrow escape of your life, and appear to have been the victim of some terrible outrage. Do you know who your assailants were?"

"I have not the slightest idea. Three men suddenly sprang on me out of the darkness, and one felled me with a terrible blow on the back of the head. I know no more."

"But the principal villainy seems to have followed your unconsciousness, for—but you really must try to compose yourself."

"I beseech you to go on! Tell me, is there no hope whatever of my recovering my sight?"

"Not any, I fear. It would seem as if they had deliberately made you blind probably in order to prevent your afterwards identifying them."

"What horrible barbarity! Why did not they kill me outright?"

"Everything is being done for you that can be done. You must now be as patient as possible, and hope for the best. But do not again, until you have the doctor's permission, remove the bandage from your eyes, or you may get a recurrence of inflammation. And, above all things, do not attempt to rise or turn in your bed. There is also an injury to your spine which demands the greatest care and rest on your part, and any premature strain might disable you from rising for the rest of your life."

Heathfield clenched his fists, and the features of his face took of great mental agony as he uttered a prolonged groan. To be blind was, indeed, terrible enough; but not to be able to use his limbs, to be compelled to lie on his back for the rest of his days, would be insufferable torture.

Wishing from the bottom of his heart that he were dead, he soon fell into a restless sleep.

Day after day the wretched man lingered on in the darkness that held no hope of dawn. The doctor visited him two or three times a day, and spoke cheerfully and hopefully to him. As for his nurse, she was kind and sympathetic, and most assiduous in her attentions.

Heathfield had no very near relative, and only a few friends that he cared to communicate with. To one or two he dictated short letters, and one acquaintance he desired to call and see him. The doctor preferred that he should not be excited by visitors for a while, but consented to this one friend being admitted. However, a letter arrived in a day or two saying that he had been called abroad.

Dr. Bernard communicated with the police, and one day a man came and took down his patient's depositions. No clue, though, was discoverable as to the assailants.

One day when Heathfield had been talking to the doctor about his prospects, the patient urged him to let him discharge some of his indebtedness. At first Bernard protested against any present discussion of the subject, but at length yielded, and it was decided that Heathfield should give him fifty pounds on account.

A cheque-book had been found in one of his pockets, and this was produced. Under the guidance of the doctor, who directed his pen to the beginning of each line, he filled up the body of the cheque and signed it. The writing was so successful that Bernard congratulated him pleasantly on his blind penmanship.

But, oh, those terrible days—or, rather, interminable nights! How Heathfield cursed his fate! How he cursed those infamous brutes for not completing their work! Some times his nurse would sit and talk to him for hours together; sometimes she would tell him all the news of the day, and even sing to him, for she had a pleasing and well trained voice. One day she was sitting by his bedside holding his hand.

"Ah!" said Heathfield, "you cannot conceive, Mildred" (for so he had come to call her), "what it means to be doomed to utter darkness for life. To one who had trained his eyes to see innumerable beauties of nature that are not regarded by most men, it is an intensified torture. I would rather a thousand times that I were dead and buried."

"Oh, you should not say that. Beautiful thoughts and pleasing sounds are still possible for you. Though you cannot see the blue sky, you can hear the brook; though the woodland foliage is invisible to you, you may still delight in the songs of birds and in the art of music. The rose is still fragrant to you and the fruits of the earth as full of flavor."

"What you say is doubtless true in the case of the blind man who is otherwise perfect in body. But here am I, hopelessly infirm, and—"

"No," she broke in, "not hopelessly. As Dr. Bernard told you today, it is quite possible that you may recover the full use of your body. But your only chance is prolonged rest; it may be only for a few months, or it may be for longer."

"But I feel no pain whatever!"

"That is not an uncommon feature in such cases as yours, and it is distinctly in your favor. You are getting on well, and must try to be as patient as possible. Any rash action now might cause you life-long regrets. You know the great specialist you wished called in agreed in every particular with Dr. Bernard's treatment."

"Do you know, Mildred," he went on, "there is one bright spot in all my gloom—one thing that saves this world, for me, from being purgatory?"

"What is that?" she said.

"Can you not guess? It is your sympathy. For you do pity me, Mildred, do you not?"

He drew her hand to his lips, as she stood over him smoothing his pillow. Suddenly Heathfield felt a hot tear drop on his cheek and trickle down to his ear. That one little drop of water meant more to him than volumes of words. He loved her for it.

"Mildred, Mildred! I love you."

But she hastily dragged her hand from his, and whispered in his ear:

"Hush! For God's sake, keep quiet," and was gone.

What could this mean? Why did she urge him to keep quiet? Why this air of mystery? Then, all at once, it became clear to him. She feared lest Dr. Bernard should see or overhear his words and dismiss her. He knew how rigid were the rules in this respect at the hospitals. But this was not the hospital, and all expenses were defrayed by himself. Still, he thought it prudent not to have any unpleasantness with Dr. Bernard, and resolved to be cautious in future.

During the rest of the evening he did not again refer to the subject. Mildred was in and out of his room a good deal, but the conversation was merely that of patient and nurse. As the evening closed in she came and quietly bid him good night and retired.

Soon the house was still and the noise of the street grew hushed and mellowed. He could not sleep, but restlessly turned his head from side to side on the pillow. Had he done wrong in telling Mildred that he loved her? It was selfish of him to expect or to ask her to devote her life to a living wreck like himself, and perhaps he had mistaken love for gratitude in his own case, and sympathy for love in hers.

A horrible despondency and despair came over him. His mind ran on suicide, and he thought of various ways of destroying life. There was only one way that was practicable, and that was to open an artery. He had studied anatomy when painting in the studios and could do this successfully. And yet how was he to obtain a knife or a pair of scissors? Under what pretext could he ask for such an article? The request would at once excite suspicion.

Then he remembered that he always carried a penknife in his waistcoat pocket. If his clothes were only in the room and he could manage to drag himself to them! Should he try? Even if the strain cost him his life, so much the better. It was only another way to the desired end. While he was yet resolving on his course of action, he heard the door very quietly open and somebody stealthily enter.

"Who is that?" he called out.

"Hush! Do not speak. It is Mildred," said the nurse in a whisper, as she bent over him. "I have come to befriend you, at the risk of my life, because I love you. Yes, I really love you. But I am under oath. The doors tonight will be unlocked. Save yourself. I cannot say more. Farewell, my poor Herbert. God protect you!"

She bent down and kissed his forehead.

"Mildred," he said, in a loud whisper, "one word!"

But he heard the door gently close. She had gone.

"Befriend me!" he muttered to himself. "At the risk of her life! Under oath! She said the doors would be unlocked and urged me to save myself. What does it mean? Am I mad? If not, what is all this mystery? Can it be that Dr. Bernard also loves Mildred, and that jealousy prompts him to take my life? Well, let him! I do not wish to live."

So his thoughts ran on for some minutes. Then they suddenly took another direction.

"But why should I be a coward? What would Mildred think if she knew that I had not made the least effort to save myself, notwithstanding the warning?"

In the excitement of apprehension, and of some mysterious impending danger, he no longer stopped to reason out any definite plan, but acted on the impulse of the moment. Dragging the bedclothes away from one side, he slid his body round until his legs were hanging over the edge of the bed. Then he began to raise himself to a sitting posture, and was surprised to find that not only was there no pain, but that so far he had encountered but little difficulty.

Soon, however, a faintness came over him, and he had to throw himself back on the pillows for a rest. In a few minutes he again sat up and let his feet touch the carpeted floor. Next he tried to stand erect, holding on to the back of the bedstead. Oh, how his knees shook under him! How inexpressibly feeble he had become!

Taking occasional rests he managed to stagger about the room and get, through the sense of touch, some knowledge of its size and contents. It was a fairly large room, with a heavy marble mantelpiece of a kind usually only found on the ground or first floors of houses. Judging from the furniture, he thought it was a sitting-room that had been specially and hastily converted into the uses of a bedroom. There were no dressing table and wash stand—no looking glass or wardrobe. He felt a large bookcase and a round pedestal table, also bearing many books, and a capacious easy chair.

He had searched in vain for clothes, when his foot caught in something that had fallen from the back of a chair. He picked it up, and felt a garment with a cord and tassels. It was a man's dressing gown. He felt cold, and would put it on.

"What is that?" he said to himself, as something jingled in one of the pockets as he was tying the cord round his waist. He put in his hand and drew out a tin box of wax vestas.

He was replacing the matches in his pocket when an idea occurred to him. He had often heard that blind men could tell the difference between light and darkness, that they could not only feel, but in a sense see a bright light when it shone on their sightless eyes. He would try the effect in his own case of holding a light close to his eyes.

He took out a match and prepared to strike it on the roughened side of the box. One blow, and with a sharp crackle the piece of waxed cotton burst into a flame. The light fell full on Herbert Heathfield's face and illuminated the room.

"Great heavens! I am not blind! I see! I see," he exclaimed, in a frenzy, and fell senseless on the floor.

The fallen match had set fire to the bed, and the room was wrapt in flames and stifling with smoke. When Heathfield revived he was half choked, but someone was dragging him from the room, and his head was drenched with cold water that had been thrown on him. He struggled to his feet, and saw that the person who had saved his life was Mildred.

"Now, for heaven's sake, fly!" she cried. "I hear him on the stairs. He will kill both you and me!"

Before he could stop her she had fled through a door. He immediately followed and found himself in a hall with moonbeams streaming in through the fanlight. He ran to the street door and passed out. As he descended the steps, he heard a cry and looked round. Mildred was trying to follow, but was being dragged back by Dr. Paul Bernard. He rushed to her assistance, but the door was slammed in his face, and he fell backwards down the steps into the street.

In that brief moment Herbert recognized in the person of "Dr. Bernard" his own foster brother, Jacob. The "nurse" he did not know, but she was evidently some person who had been in his power and forced to aid him in carrying out his diabolical plot. Whether they both perished in the fire, whether he killed the poor woman and escaped himself by the back of the house, or whether both got off, is not known. The house was burnt completely to the ground, and neither has since been heard of.

There can be no doubt as to the nature of the plot. The man Jacob determined to obtain for himself some or all of the wealth that Herbert had inherited from his father. He therefore had him waylaid, seized, rendered insensible, and lodged in a house that had been taken and prepared for the purpose. Persuading him that he was blind by putting him in a carefully darkened room, and making him believe that it was necessary for him not to rise from his bed on account of spinal injuries, it was possible for him to keep Heathfield entirely in his power without his being able to recognize him or suspect what was being done.

His greatest difficulty lay in the fact that the bulk of Herbert's property was invested, but subsequent inquiries proved that deeds and transfers were being prepared for signature. The check that was supposed to have been drawn for fifty pounds was found to be for five thousand pounds. The pen had evidently been dry until the signature was reached, when, Herbert remembered, Dr. Bernard took the pen from him for a "fresh dip." The body of the check was afterwards filled in by another hand. This amount was, fortunately, the full extent of the spoil. The visit of the official from Scotland Yard to take his depositions was, of course, a hoax, as was also that of the medical specialist. His letters had never been posted, while fictitious replies had been read to him.

Heathfield is grateful to his foster-brother for not really blinding and disabling him, as he very well might have done; even the greatest scoundrels have, however, these occasional lapses into mercy. He is also greatly concerned as to the fate of poor Mildred, who, out of her pity and love for himself, probably met a terrible fate; and there is one thing that Herbert Heathfield has firmly resolved to do—to devote a great portion of his money and his time to the care of the blind, with whom he can now so deeply sympathize.—[Boston Beacon.

"Your Majesty," said the chef of the Cannibal Islands, "we have in the larder today a couple of fine fat captives who say they are twins. What is your royal pleasure?" "Twins?" replied the potentate. "That is fine. I have an idea. Serve them both at dinner, and the Queen and myself will eat a philopena."

Mr. Dinklestein—Allow me to congratulate you; you have celebrated your silver wedding. You received many nice presents, I hope? Mr. Dunkelheim—Oh, my guests seemed to be all mistaken! Judging by their presents, they must have thought I celebrated my silver-plated wedding.

Judge (to defendant)—You are accused of having terribly beaten two night watchmen last night. What tempted you to do this? Defendant—My feeling of humanity, judge; because for one night watchman that clubbing would have been too much.

His Offence.

"The New Woman's Club will never hire Tenor, the singer, again."

"Why so?"

"He was billed to sing four times at their annual dinner and each time he warbled 'What is Home Without a Mother?'"—[Truth.

Jimmie—Say, we have a parrot now. You ought to hear it. Tommy (eagerly)—Does it swear?

CONSIDER THE COST. Suppose the building is 60x25x20. It will require to paint it, 14 gals. ready-mixed paint at $1.25 per gal.—$17.50.

Or, four 25-lb. kegs of white lead, $6.00; five gals. pure linseed oil, $2.00; four cans tinting colors, 80 cts.; ½ pt. Japan dryer, 15 cts.; ½ pt. turpentine, 5 cts. Total, $9.00—**a saving of $8.50 in favor of Pure White Lead** without considering its greater durability. Examine the brand (see list).

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., ATLANTIC BRANCH,
287 Pearl Street, New York.

Household Fancy Work.

CROCHETED SILK LACE.

This neat little lace is suitable for trimming any article, and looks very pretty when worked of Asiatic crochet silk.

It is made in the width.

Make a chain of 21 stitches, and crochet on this 6 treble in third stitch from last, miss 2 chain, 1 single in third stitch, miss 2, 6 treble, 1 single as before, miss 2 chain, 1 treble in third chain, 2 chain, miss 2, 9 treble in third stitch, 2 chain, miss 2, 1 treble in last stitch.

1st row—5 chain, miss 2, 4 treble in 2 chain, 6 chain, 1 single in second scallop.

2d row—12 treble in chain 6, 2 chain, miss 2, 1 treble in 1 treble, 2 chain, miss 2, 1 treble in chain in end.

3d row—Five chain, miss 2, 4 treble on chain 2, 2 chain, miss 1, 1 treble six times on 12 treble, 2 chain, 1 single in third scallop.

4th row—Six treble, 1 single in each of the six, 2 chain, miss 2, 1 treble in 1 treble, 2 chain, miss 2, 1 treble in end.

Repeat from first row.

Note—Table runners are shown again in the shops. One of the prettiest at a recent sale shows drawn work combined with embroidered violets. The violets are embroidered with delicate shades of lavender Asiatic filo floss, and a lining of lavender silk brings the squares of drawn work out in full relief.—[Eva M. Niles.

Recipes for the Table

MAPLE SUGAR DROPS.—Maple sugar drops are made by melting a pound of maple sugar with a cup of water and boiling the syrup until it is a creamy ball. Let it cool when the syrup reaches this stage, and when you can bear your finger in it begin stirring it. When it is about the consistency of lard, knead it on a marble board or a platter until it is an even, smooth fondant. Melt it by setting the bowl in a pan of boiling water, and drop it by the spoonful on buttered tins.

PICNIC BISCUITS.—Dissolve a half cake of compressed yeast in one cupful of thin cream, add two cupfuls of warmed flour and beat very thoroughly. Put in a warm place until well risen, then add sufficient flour to make a very soft dough; divide into portions; roll each portion to about one-half inch thickness. Spread one sheet of dough with chopped figs or raisins, cover with the other; cut into biscuits of fancy shapes; allow them to rise until very light, then bake.

BROILED FINNAN HADDIE.—Broil in a greased boiler until brown on both sides. Remove to a pan and cover with hot water; let stand ten minutes, drain and place on a platter. Spread with butter and sprinkle with pepper.

FRIED SCALLOPS.—Clean one quart scallops, add one and one-half cups boiling water and let stand two minutes; drain, and dry between towels. Season with salt and pepper, roll in fine cracker crumbs, dip in egg, again in crumbs, and fry two minutes in deep fat; then drain on brown paper.

PINEAPPLE WATER.—Peel, slice and pound an eighteen-penny foreign pine, until well pulped; take this up into a brain, pour in a pint of boiling syrup, add the juice of a lemon, stir together, cover over with a plate, and when the whole has steeped for a couple of hours, filter through a silk sieve or beaver jelly bag; add a quart of spring water.

CHICKEN BROTH.—Draw the chicken, scald the legs, and remove the cuticle which covers them; cut up the chicken in joints, leaving the breast there; put the pieces of chicken in a stewpan with a quart of water, a little salt and two ounces of washed rice; boil it very gently for an hour, and when done, serve the broth with or without rice, as may be preferred.

Appointed Minister to Jericho.

As he came out of the White House his face wore a smile as radiant as the dawn of pay day.

"I'm all right, boys," he said, shaking hands all round. "It's fixed at last. I knew I could do it if I could get his ear for a minute."

"You're in luck," commented an interested member of the group. "How did you manage it?"

"Easy as falling off a log. I just brushed right by the doorkeepers, sailed up to McKinley, and told him I'd have to be taken care of. He looked me over a moment and said: 'Go to Jericho.' What's the salary at Jericho? Anybody know?"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Humor to the Hidalgo.

"Let me see," said Weyler to his secretary, "an insurgent general was captured this morning, was he not?"

"I believe so, your excellency," answered the scribe.

"If that is so," said the captain general, nudging an aid-de-camp in the ribs, "I imagine he will presently find himself——"

He paused to give his words due impressement.

"In a grave predicament! Eh?"

And the laughter of his staff shook eight tons of plaster from the palace ceiling.

"The days are getting longer," remarked Mr. Vivvles, whose habits have developed a vein of sarcasm in his wife.

"Yes. The sun rises much earlier. And I'm really sorry, for your sake."

"I don't see why."

"It compels you to hurry so to get home before daylight.—[Washington Star.

"He must not see too much of me," mused the wise virgin. Accordingly she was very careful to have the stripe of her gowns run up and down, for besides wisdom she had embonpoint.—[Detroit Journal.

CLEAN PARIS KITCHENS.

No Ashes or Garbage There, Says Lecturer Clarence Cook.

What becomes of the ashes and garbage in Paris was a question raised and partially answered by Clarence Cook in an address delivered at the regular meeting of the League For Political Education on "Little Housekeeping In Paris."

The Paris which Mr. Cook talked about was that of some 25 years ago, when the differences in domestic life in that city and this were much greater than at present. Since then New York has adopted the flat system in all its details, but there were still differences, chief among which was the handling of garbage and ashes. In the apartments which Mr. Cook occupied in Paris, and which he described as being delightfully situated, though "on the wrong side of the Seine," according to the ideas of a fashionable friend of his in the American colony, there were no ashes that he could see. The stove consisted of an iron top, with six circular holes in it. Whenever anything was to be cooked an iron basket of charcoal was put into one of these holes, and the food placed over it. When the charcoal was burned, what was left fell through the basket and disappeared.

In the way of food everything came to the apartment fully prepared for cooking. In a mutton chop there was nothing but meat and bone, and when the meat had been eaten the bone was deposited on the charcoal fire. Potatoes were bought already peeled, carrots without their green tops and all green vegetables without any of the superfluous outer leaves or husks or skins which would go to make up garbage. All of this cleaning and peeling was done at the markets, and the resulting material was saved in a clean condition. Even coffee grounds, Mr. Cook said, were used after leaving the flat.

No one in Paris ever bought enough of anything to be left over, and no one was ashamed to ask the dealer for a single mutton chop or a small portion of any article of food. If there were any garbage or ashes in Paris, Mr. Cook said, no one ever saw either of them, which was certainly different from the experience of a New York woman he told of, who after a year's residence in the city wrote to a friend that life in the metropolis meant the taking care of an ash barrel.—New York Times.

Took Out the Starch.

William E. Curtis, the newspaper correspondent, tells the following story of a Washington colored woman: "The wife of a naval officer in this city, whose husband has just returned from a long cruise, is fixing up her home here and sent her lace curtains to a colored woman to be 'done up.' The 'washlady' returned them on the day agreed upon, but apologized because they were so 'limpsey' and offered to do them over again if she were allowed a few days' time. 'I had 'em jus' as stiff as you like, honey,' she remarked to the naval officer's wife, 'but my husband's niece by his fust wife died jus' at the time I got 'em ironed, and nuthin'll take the starch out of things so much as a corpse in a house.' Another trial was given her.

Why His Hat Stuck.

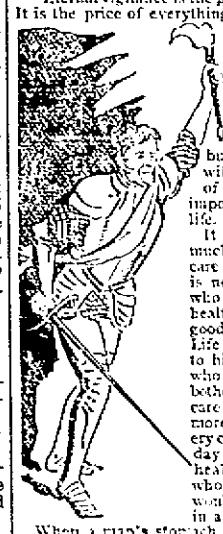
Tommy (inquiringly)—Mamma, is this hair oil in this bottle?

Mamma—No, that's glue.

Tommy (nonchalantly)—Then I expect that's why I can't get my hat off.—Chicago Record.

Eternal Vigilance.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." It is the price of everything worth having.



It is the price of life itself. A man needn't be always looking for danger, afraid that something will happen to him; but a wise man will form a habit of care about the important things of life.

It isn't half so much trouble to take care of yourself as it is not to. A man who follows regular, healthy habits, feels good all the time. Life is worth living to him. But a man who "don't want to bother" with taking care of himself has more pain and misery crowded into one day than a good healthy, hearty man who lives right would ever know of in a whole year.

When a man's stomach is out of order, and his digestion don't work; when his liver gets to be sluggish and won't clear the bile out of his blood, it is time for him to look out for himself. He gets no nourishment out of his food. His blood gets thicker and thicker with impurities. His nerves get irritated. He loses energy and fighting force.

He may say, "I can stand it. I will feel better to-morrow;" but the chances are he will feel worse to-morrow and worse still next day. He ought to put himself right at once. He needs Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is made for just this condition. It raises up the digestive and nutritive organs, and gives them power to extract from the food all the nutritious elements and transform them into rich, nourishing blood. It enables the liver to cleanse out all bilious impurities and pour into the circulation an abundance of highly vitalized blood, full of the life-giving red corpuscles which build up healthy flesh, muscular strength, and nerve energy. It does not make flabby flesh. It is the only suitable tonic and strength-builder for corpulent people.

Credit For Farmers.

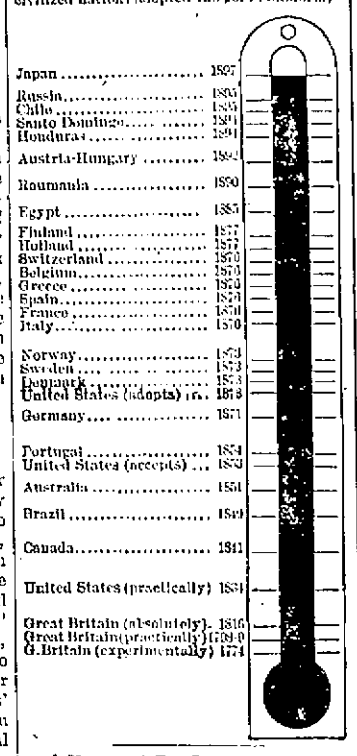
We have lately given some account of the operation of agricultural banks in Europe, which have done very much for the farming class by making it possible for it to secure loans on such security as farmers can offer. The farmer is especially in need of credit, for the interval must always be considerable between the preparation of the soil and the harvesting of the crop. He must spend money a long time before he can get any back. As to most of his products, he may be said to be carrying on a business where the stock is turned over but once a year. Furthermore, as a crop matures all over the country at the same season, and generally within a period of a few weeks, it is particularly important to the farmer that he should not be compelled to realize on his harvests immediately. He would break the market if he were obliged to sell all his crops as soon as gathered, and yet he must sell a good deal, for he has been under expense for months without any income.

While the farmer more than almost any other producer needs credit, he cannot generally offer commercial security, and real estate is not a good security for ordinary banks of discount to take, and it is unlawful for our national banks to accept it. The result is that the farmer is usually compelled to sell his produce at an unpropitious time or to get credit of merchants and private bankers for which usurious rates are obtained. In this country there has been practically no effort to supply this need for agricultural credits, although the brokers and private bankers and factors who have made a practice of lending to farmers have made a great deal of money out of it, for the absence of competition enables them to get a high rate for money, and the farmer pretty generally pays his debts.

It is singular that in our own country no effort has been made to afford agriculture in general the capital it needs for the improving of land and for carrying on farm operations during the long intervals between the annual marketing of crops. The changed conditions of the times make it imperative that farming must be conducted upon more scientific principles so as to get out of the land more than it has heretofore produced, and that necessity leaves no alternative but either to afford the former enlarged credit facilities or to leave the present landholders to be frozen out by insolvency, with the result of transferring this industry to a class possessing ampler means and able to cultivate larger farms upon improved methods.—Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

Gold Standard Barometer.

(Showing dates when nearly all important civilized nations adopted the gold standard.)



A Movement For Currency Reform.

The Massachusetts Reform club of Boston has commenced a systematic movement for practical currency reform. It has recently passed formal resolutions demanding that congress shall adopt some safe plan "whereby our legal tender paper and silver and our silver certificates shall be slowly withdrawn, and gold, gold certificates and bank notes shall gradually take their places." They further advocate "such legislation as will encourage the establishment and successful operation of small banks with local capital and knowledge of credits."

These resolutions are being sent throughout the country, accompanied by a statement setting forth the views of the club and requesting every friend of currency reform to sign the resolutions and send them to congress.

This movement is exactly in line with the action of the Indianapolis conference, which was to impress congress with the fact that there is an overwhelming public sentiment in favor of currency reform.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Japan's Experience With Silver.

The attempt of Japan to maintain a mint ratio that was different from the market ratio was a failure and resulted in denuding the circulation of gold. Bimetallism had failed in Japan as elsewhere.

The decline in the value of money had in Japan the effect it always has had of robbing the laborer and enriching the capitalist. The miserable pittance paid to the wretched operatives must at no distant period lead to a social revolution unless the rate of wages be considerably improved.

In 1872 a family consisting of five members of the lower middle class could subsist on 70 yen a year. In 1893 the cost of living had risen to 150 yen a year. During a period of 22 years the silver yen declined very nearly one-half in its gold value, about two-fifths in its power to buy merchandise and about one-fourth in its power to buy labor.

The gold value of the exports from the United States and England to Japan was over $18,000,000 in 1892 and nearly $31,000,000 in 1896, while the imports of the two from Japan were over $20,000,000 in the first year and less than $31,000,000 in the last year.—Fred Perry Powers in Sound Currency For March 1.

INDUSTRIAL

Trust Company,

49 Westminster Street,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000
SURPLUS, - - 200,000

PARTICIPATION ACCOUNT.

Deposits on Participation Account on or before May 14 draw interest from May 1. Dividends, August and February.

This Account offers the advantage of Savings Banks with the additional security of the capital stock of the Company.

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SAMUEL P. COLT, President.
J. H. ADDERLEY, Vice President.
CYRUS P. BRIGGS, Treasurer.
WALDO H. HACK, Secretary
4-17

WIND MILL
FOR SALE AT
Jamestown, R. I.

This mill is in good order, story-and-a-half house; new stable and about three-quarters of an acre of land. A good living can be had from this property and remedies laid by. Land near by could be leased if desired for farming.

DANIEL WATSON,
239 Thames Street,
NEWPORT, R. I.

FARM
BUILDINGS
INSURED AGAINST FIRE,
At Lowest Rates—Strong Companies.
Whipple & Son,
Real Estate and Fire Insurance,
28 Bellevue Avenue.
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Water.

ALL PERSONS, desirous of having water introduced into their residences or places of business, should make application at the office, Marlboro' street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WM. H. SLOCUM, Treasurer.

NEWPORT
STONE WORKS,
H. G. BURNS, Prop'r.
GRANITE WORK
of every description, including all kinds of
BUILDING & MONUMENTAL WORK.
A good stock of BLUE STONE constantly on hand.
42 Long Wharf, foot Whittier Ave,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Transfer Express Co.

Solicit consignments of Freight.
Piano Moving a Specialty.
The only express checking baggage at residence to destination.
Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Avenue
BRANCH OFFICES, 272 Thames Street and New York Freight Depot.

E. B. HARRINGTON,
Treasurer and General Manager.

HAVING PURCHASED THE
Shop and Good Will
—OF—
Mr. Lewis Skinner,
ON FERRY WHARF,
Should be pleased to notify the public that shall carry on the business in connection with my present stand on Commercial wharf.
ALL HORSESHOEING
—AND—
Jobbing
promptly attended to at either place.
J. B. BACHELLER.

PROV. BLANK BOOK MAN'F'Y
REAR OF POST OFFICE,
37 CUSTOM HOUSE ST., PROVIDENCE.
Blank Books, wholesale or retail, on hand or made to any desired pattern. Book Binding, Paper Ruling, Edge Gilding, Gilt Lettering, Machine Perforating and Paper cutting.
H. M. COOMBS & CO.,
Binders of the Blade.

Furniture.

OLD OAK

Chamber Set, Wire Springs

AND

SOFT TOP MATTRESS,

for $25.00,

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BRYER'S.

PACKING.

WE PACK,
FURNITURE, CROCKERY, BRIC-A-BRAC, PICTURES and STATUARY.

Only experienced hands employed.
All orders promptly attended to.

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Modern and Antique Furniture, Carpets, Mattings and Rugs

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42 CHURCH STREET.

J. W. HORTON. F. A. WARD.

JOHN S. LANGLEY.

DEALER IN

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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. ALSO

Furnishing Undertaker.

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FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE.

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302 Thames St.,

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JAMES T. WRIGHT, Ph. G.

REGISTERED PHARMACIST,

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,

Manufacturer of Wright's Odontine, a Dent frice of the highest merit.
Wright's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil,
Wright's Blackberry Cordial,
Wright's Sarsaparilla, etc.,
Wright's Coltsfoot Cough Lozenges.

Washington Square, Newport, R. I.

J. T. MARTIN,

BOTTLER,

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER

and agent for

LEAVY & BRITTON'S CANADA MALT ALES AND THE CELEBRATED WHATCHEER LAGER

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Families supplied. Telephone connection.

"OUR"

Annual Sale

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

commences

MONDAY, Feb. 1, '97.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,

241 THAMES STREET.

REMOVAL.

I desire to inform my patrons and friends that on and after OCTOBER 1, 1889, my place of business will be No. 13 Market Square. Any one who has umbrellas or parasols will please call for them here.

I shall continue to buy and sell second-hand furniture and antiquities.

ROCCO BARONE, Ferry Wharf.

HERBS.

All kinds of herbs in general use are to be on sale at the

Enterprise Store,

No. 64 Thames St.,

In quantities from one ounce upwards. Any not in stock will be procured at short notice.

N. B.—These have been selected with care by experienced herbalists, and all warranted.

E. W. PEARCE.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN.

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed —
Alx. Senna —
Rochelle Salts —
Anise Seed —
Peppermint —
Bi Carbonate Soda —
Worm Seed —
Clarified Sugar —
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES — 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE

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—OF—

Chas. H. Fletcher.

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BOTTLE OF

CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

SOME TRAINED CATS.

The Clever Tricks They Have Been Taught to Perform.

One of the most difficult things to teach a cat is to follow like a dog. As a rule, they will not follow, but occasionally there is an exception. A New York young lady has a cat that trails so close after her as to be almost stepped upon. The chief clerk of the state department at Washington has a cat with the same accomplishment. He has owned it for seven or eight years. It will follow him about the streets for miles just like a dog and is excessively fond of going out for a walk, provided its master selects evenings for his meanderings. In daylight it prefers not to go on these rambles, evidently because it does not like to come in contact with small boys and dogs, who are then too numerous on the streets of Washington.

It has often been observed that cats really care nothing for a master or a mistress, but become attached to place and not to persons. Not so with this particular cat, for at one time when its owner changed his residence he purposely left his cat with friends who occupied the house he had vacated, but the cat was not satisfied until it had found where the new house was and taken up its abode there, with evident delight at finding its old friend and protector.

In the treasury department at Washington there is one very wonderful cat. His name is Tom, and when addressed he will quickly respond, even waking out of a sound sleep to go toward the speaker. Sometimes, to confuse him, the clerks will sing out some word or words in which the syllable "tom" is emphasized, and to that he pays no attention. But let any one call, "Tom, it's dinner time!" and forthwith he walks across the room, reaches up with his paws to a tin pail, claws it down and comes bringing it in his mouth. Tom is passionately fond of music. At the cry of "Hand organ!" he climbs to a high window seat, but at the words "Here's a dog!" he slinks under a desk.

One of the most accomplished cats in England belongs to Lady Randolph Churchill. It is a maltese Angora, without spot and with a particularly cunning face. This cat was bought for the late Lord Randolph Churchill during that year or two when his strong mind failed and every effort was made to amuse him. He was afraid of dogs, taking a sudden terror at the sight of them, but Miss Angora just pleased him. She was sent from India by an officer in that country who had taken her parents there years before. Her mother had been a watch cat, able to keep guard over a tent, meowing if a strange step came, and of course her children were very bright. When this Churchill cat was told to "Go play the piano," she would immediately walk back and forth upon the keys of the baby grand in the boudoir. "Now sit for your picture," meant to assume a demure position, with her paws in line, her tail neatly curled around them and her head nicely bent to one side, as if trying to "look pleasant."—Our Animal Friends.

The Oak.

The Druids considered the oak as the emblem, or rather the peculiar residence, of the Almighty, and accordingly chaplets of it were worn both by the Druids and people in their religious ceremonies. The fruit of it, the mistletoe, was thought to contain a divine virtue and to be the peculiar gift of heaven.

THE MOST ICY SPOT.

Werkojank, Siberia, Is the Coldest Region of the Globe.

The coldest region of the globe, that of Werkojank, in Siberia, where the lowest temperature of —90 degrees F. has been observed, and the mean of January is —48 degrees F., is inhabited by about 10,500 persons of the Jakut and Lamut races. In a large part of the region, according to the representation of Mr. Sergius Kovalik, in the bulletin of the Geographical society of Irkutsk, the air is so dry and winds are so rare that the intensity of the cold is not fully realized. Further east there are sometimes terrible storms. In the summer time the temperature sometimes rises to 86 degrees F. in the shade, while it freezes at night. The latter part of this season is often marked by copious rains and extensive inundations.

Vegetation is scanty. There are no trees, only meadows. The people hunt fur bearing animals, fish and raise cattle and reindeer. It requires about eight cows to support a family, four being milked in the summer and two in the winter. The cattle are fed hay in the winter and are allowed to go out occasionally when it is not too cold, their teats being carefully covered up with felt. Milk is the principal food, occasionally supplemented with hares, which are quite abundant. The houses are of wood, covered with clay, and consist of one room, in which the people and their animals live together. The wealthier classes are better provided with lodging and food. The people are very hospitable, but excessively punctilious concerning points of honor, such as the place at table.—Popular Science Monthly.

It is just as well to know that ophelia, a new color, is a pale mauve.

HEMORRHAGE OF THE LUNGS

The breaking down of lung tissues by reason of weakness or disease can only be checked by a reconstructive remedy.

ANGIER'S PETROLEUM EMULSION

is such a remedy. It acts directly upon the lung surfaces, revitalizing, healing and strengthening. Its wonderful results in Lung Hemorrhage, Consumption, Bronchitis and kindred diseases are unparalleled. Unlike Cod-Liver Oil it disturbs no function and is perfectly agreeable to take. A rapid flesh builder.

Druggists 50c. and $1.00. Pamphlet mailed free. ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

"LYKENS VALLEY" COAL,

NOW DISCHARGING BY

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS & Co

TWO CARGOES LYKENS VALLEY and "CORBIN" RED ASH

COAL!

Stove and Chestnut Sizes.

Woman's Dep't.

Woman Suffrage Saves $12,000,000

The greatest victory that has rejoiced the friends of good municipal government since the downfall of Tammany has just been won in Denver, Col. The telegraphic despatches announce that the reform ticket put in the field by the Women's Civic Federation and the Tax-Payers' League has captured every office on the city ticket.

This frees Denver from the "gang rule" under which it has suffered for many years—the rule of a corrupt ring which has plundered the city unmercifully. One single item of the gain to the citizens will be a saving of twelve millions on the water supply. Under the new administration, Denver will soon have a water plant costing not more than three millions. The city has been paying a private corporation interest and dividends on a water plant representing an investment of $15,000,000.

The convention assembled February 25. Mrs. Frank Hall, president of the Civic Federation, was chosen temporary chairman, and presided until the convention was organized. The delegates, numbering more than a hundred, represented the best elements in the city—ministers, lawyers, physicians, labor men, trades assembly, etc. The convention was thoroughly organized before noon, and then adjourned till 2 o'clock. By 8 p. m. the ticket had been made out, the convention having been conducted in the most orderly and decorous manner. An adjourned meeting was called for the purpose of nominating aldermen, more time being required to secure suitable candidates.

A feature worthy of note in the convention was the presence of women, who constituted about half the delegates. Conventions conducted in this wise always honor the presence of women.

Women Artists.

At the spring exhibition of the National Academy of Design, which opened in New York this week, the Dodge prize for the best picture painted by a woman was awarded to Miss M. L. Macomber's "St. Catherine."

The Mary Smith prize of $100 has been awarded by the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts to Miss Elizabeth Bonsall, for the picture entitled "Hot Milk"—a group of cats waiting about a bowl.

Miss Enid Yandell is at work on the central figure for the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, a statue of Pallas Athena, copied from the antique, and standing 40 feet high, including pedestal. Among the notable works accomplished by Miss Yandell since the World's Fair are a monument in honor of Major Lewis, which was unveiled in New Haven, Conn., in July, 1894, and a portrait bust in marble of Chancellor Garland for the Vanderbilt Alumni Association, which will be placed in the chapel of the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. Miss Yandell went to Paris for study about two years ago, and was elected president of the American Art Association of Paris. Two statuettes, one of her sister, and the other of Miss McPherson, of Washington, in platina and bronze, were accepted by the Art Exhibit. This work is the revival of a lost art. Years ago some statuettes were unearthed at Tanagra, which were portraits. These works of Miss Yandell are perfect reproductions of the models, even to colors and life tints.

Women in France.

Woman in France is, according to the Code Napoleon, the present code, a "perpetual minor." Her husband has a full right to all her earnings, and, unless so specified in the marriage contract, to all her possessions, real or personal. She may open a savings-bank account in her own name, but she cannot draw a cent without his permission, and if he insists upon it, he can draw this money without her consent. A French woman asks: "Why should a son have more rights than his mother? Why can a woman bear a son, but not be legally permitted to testify that she has done so? Her testimony can hang a man; why can it not prove the birth of either a boy or a girl?"

Great banking establishments, with Government charters, cannot pay a check drawn by a woman, even if the money be her own and deposited by her, without her husband's written permission, which he usually gives once for all; otherwise he could sue the bank for giving his money without his authorization. This is so customary that when a married woman gives in her name to open an account, the first questions asked are: "Are you a widow?" or "Have you your husband's authorization?" If the new depositor is a widow, she will find each check stamped with her name and preceded by the French abbreviation for "Widow." These antiquated forms of law are found in every department of French life, hampering movement, development and progress at every point.—B. Phillips in Woman's Journal.

Miss Grace Lincoln Temple, the decorator of the Woman's Building at the Atlanta Exposition, has decorated the interior of the newly bought Cleveland residence at Princeton, N. J. F. M. A.

His Mother's Darling.

He must have been his mother's darling. At any rate, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, he was one of the handsomest, manliest little fellows who ever wore golden hair that hung down his back and a nobby little sailor suit of white linen. He was kneeling in the front seat of a St. Charles avenue car on its way down town last night, and was in a talkative mood. The motorman stopped the car suddenly. "My," said the little fellow enthusiastically, "didn't he do that thing 'round fast?" Then he asked the gentleman seated behind him where he was going. On receiving the desired information the youngster became confidential, but his tone didn't. "My name's Allie," he said to the gentleman. "That's Joon," pointing to the boy on the seat beside him. "He's 'leven and I'm six, but I'm the biggest. That's my sister Nellie," and his forefinger singled out a pretty girl on the opposite seat who was evidently taking a great interest in what the tattler was saying. "She's 17 and that's her sweet heart with her. They are going to West End." The girl tried to shut the flow of words off, but it wouldn't work, and the boy continued: "I'm going there, too. So's my brother. He's going to buy us some ice cream, 'cause he's stuck on sister."

By this time everybody within sound of the youngster's voice was laughing, and that meant nearly everybody in the car. Something desperate had to be done and the sister yanked the conversational youngster from his seat to her lap, and whispered something to him.

"Say," he called to the gentleman, "sister says I can't talk to you any more on the car. Can't you come out to West End, too?"

His sister's sweetheart was thinking about [illegible] when Canal Street was reached and the party left the car. But it was [illegible] while it lasted.

The world is full of blind Sampsons, who spend their lives grinding in a mill.

Wonderful Things That are Near.

The Philadelphia Press foreshadows the coming of the millennium as follows:

Flying is solved. The principle is known. A mechanical expedient is all that is now needed to make it successful. Practical flight is today not more than five or ten years off.

A glowworm makes light with about one three-hundredth part of the force used in ordinary artificial light. When men know how to make light as cheap, streets and homes will be as light as day for a mere fraction of what light now costs. This is near. Vacuum illumination without incandescence is already in full operation, and in a year or two should cut down the price of light to a sixth of its current cost, and in five or ten years light may be, like water, turned on in every house at will.

Compressed air has long been known to be the best way, theoretically, to store force for use in transportation. There is no waste and no deterioration. The need is a cheap and efficient motor to apply compressed air to city transportation. If this can be done, first the trolley poles and wires will come down, next the horseless, compressed air motor carriage will do all the work of city delivery.

When these come the only use for gas will be for cooking—if this is not done by electricity. Factories, also, before many years, will be run by transmitted electric power. This has begun to be done and in five or ten years will be completed, and the factory fire and boiler will be a thing of the past.

The city of the future, and no very distant future, will have no trolley poles or wires and no horses. All movements will be on rail by silent air motors or by horseless carriages equally silent. All pavements will be asphalt. Unlimited light will be as cheap as unlimited water is today. No coal will be delivered at private houses and no ashes taken from them. With no horses, no coal and no ashes, street dust and dirt will be reduced to a minimum. With no factory fires and no kitchen or furnace fires, the air will be as pure in the city as in the country. Trees will have a chance; houses be warmed and lighted as easily and cheaply as they are now supplied with water.

A city will be a pretty nice place to live in when the first twenty years of the twentieth century are passed.

Why He Was a Poor Lawyer.

It struck one as impossible that the staid old judge who had a judicial manner even in the bosom of his old family, had once been a grand opera singer. But such was the case, and we felt under obligation to his accomplished daughter for inducing him to tell the story:

"My old master," began the judge, "always said that I had basely defrauded art and never forgave me. I have the word of one of the most competent critics that I was a tenor of the greatest promise. I know of myself that I was a born actor. I breathed, felt, thought and looked the character I assumed. My own being was entirely lost in that of the man I personated. I lived my part. I studied in Italy and it was my maestro there who procured my first engagement. Before the close of the season I was visited by a Parisian manager and received an offer that made my head swim. That, too, was the work of the proud old maestro. I was to be a lion at the gay capital. I saw fame, wealth and ease spread out before me; the world at my feet. It was a prospect so brilliant that it dazzled me. But not to appear too eager, I took a day in which to consider the matter.

"Within that day I experienced the extremes of happiness and misery. The daughter of a New England clergyman and I were betrothed. While I was only waiting to sign the contract they reached Naples. The father was one of the most rigid of his sect. To him it was unpardonable to sing and amuse people while the poor were starving and sinning and dying. He likened me to Nero in his historical musical act and declared that I must abandon the stage or the hope of marrying his daughter. No amount of argument moved him. The daughter would not marry without his consent and blessing. Though it was a stunning blow to my ambition I never wavered in making my choice. When the manager came to secure my signature I was a married man, out of business. It was a little late in life to acquire a profession, yet I went at it with all my energies. But I have never been as good in law as I was in grand opera. You all know my wife, so that there can be no two opinions as to the wisdom of my choice."—[Detroit Free Press.

In Spite of Schools.

The conductor of a train running between Washington and Philadelphia is quoted by The New York Times as telling a story which illustrates the pitiful possibilities of human ignorance that still exist, despite the schools that are scattered so thickly over all parts of the country, and the migratory habits of a majority of its inhabitants.

"On my last trip," says the conductor, "I found a young colored girl in the train who, when I approached, hurriedly untied one corner of her handkerchief and presented money to pay her fare to Philadelphia. I counted it out, and she had just enough. When I told her there was no change she began to cry, and said she had come from Charleston, S. C., and wanted to go to Easton, Pa. She said she knew no one in Philadelphia, and she had no money left. I felt sorry for her, and when we arrived at Philadelphia I took her up to the ticket receiver to see if he could pass her on to Easton. He was a little skeptical and questioned her closely.

"She said she had paid her fare on the train all the time, and the receiver asked her why she hadn't bought a ticket at Charleston. She said she had. 'Where is it?' asked the receiver. 'Here it is,' she replied, untying another corner of her handkerchief. There it was, sure enough, good for all the way from Charleston to Easton, and hadn't been punched once. The ticket was redeemed and there were quite a few dollars left after the girl bought a ticket for Easton."

Cure for the Club Habit.

Mrs. Yeast—"I wish I could think of something to keep my husband at home nights."

Mrs. Puncheon—"Get him a bicycle."

Mrs. Yeast—"That would take him out more than ever."

Mrs. Puncheon—"Oh, no, it wouldn't! My husband got one the day before yesterday, and the doctor says he won't be out for a month.—[Household Words.

There is Danger.

"It seems odd," remarked Mrs. Teaspot, "that with all the words in the English language an ordinary person's vocabulary is only about two thousand five hundred words."

"It is odd, my dear," replied her husband, "and it behooves you to be careful."

"Be careful? Why?"

"You go through your vocabulary so many times a day there is danger that you will wear it out."—[Judge.

Paid After Eighteen Years.

Mrs. Louisa Malbach was preparing breakfast in the kitchen of her saloon one morning recently, when the gasolene stove exploded and in a moment she was enveloped in flames. Her adopted son, Seth Grace, and the bartender rushed in, dragging her to a place of safety and tore her burning clothes off. Old Captain Seth Grace, the boy's father, was badly burned in trying to put out the fire, which was made short work of when the chemical engine arrived. Mrs. Malbach was badly burned about the head and body, and was taken to the Pennsylvania hospital. The damage to the kitchen will not exceed $50.

A tinge of romance was given the accident by its relation to a similar explosion eighteen years ago. Captain Grace, then a young man but recently married, was living with his family on Cumberland street, when, on the night of Feb. 2, 1878, an oil stove exploded while his mother-in-law, Mrs. Baker, was trimming it. The captain succeeded in getting her out, but she died of her injuries. The house was also burned to the ground, and the captain and his wife were given shelter by Mrs. Malbach, a neighbor. Subsequently, when their baby boy was born and the mother died, Mrs. Malbach took charge of the little Seth, while the father continued his career at sea. The service rendered by Capt. Grace and his son to their benefactress came as a fitting return to her great kindness of eighteen years ago.—[Philadelphia Record.

Signalling Across a State.

For the past few nights, says a Portland paper, a remarkably bright star has been observed near the northwestern horizon by many people, who have watched its strange movement with much wonderment. The queerest part of the movement of the "star" has been that about nine o'clock it would rapidly sink out of sight, going down so much faster than the other stars. The star attracts attention not only on account of its peculiar movements, but by its great brilliancy, being brighter and clearer than any other star in the heavens. But as a matter of fact the "star" is not a star at all, but it is an immense electric light, high above the earth and miles and miles away. Just now a series of experiments is being made by some Government engineers in long-distance signalling. One party of the men is located on Mt. Washington, and the other on a hill on the coast beyond Bar Harbor. Every clear night between the hours of eight and nine balloons, to which are attached powerful electric lights, are sent up, and by the different movements of these lights the signals are transmitted across the whole State of Maine. The light which is visible in Portland is sent up about three miles above the top of Mt. Washington, and consequently over four miles above sea level, and is easily seen there.

A Watch That Winds Itself.

The latest novelty in the line of time-keepers will appeal to lazy and forgetful people. It consists of a watch which does not require any winding. All that is necessary for its owner to do, in order to have the time with him always, is to walk half a mile a day. The watch does the rest.

These novel watches are got out in several varieties of cases, some extremely ornamental but the kind most commonly seen in Chicago is made with a plain black case and an open face. The winding mechanism consists of an ingenious contrivance by which a small weight is raised and lowered from the jar of walking. The motion of the weight works a small ratchet arrangement, which winds the spring to its full tension, and then is automatically held until more winding is needed. A course of shaking up and down for a few minutes will answer the same purpose as a stroll afoot, while all the jolts and jars of ordinary existence are likewise made useful as a means of winding.—Chicago Tribune.

Pardonable Ignorance.

A strange story is related of a juryman who outwitted a judge, and that without lying. He ran into court in a desperate hurry and quite out of breath, and exclaimed:

"Oh, judge, if you can, pray excuse me. I don't know which will die first, my wife or my daughter."

"Dear me, that's sad," said the innocent judge. "Certainly, you are excused."

The next day the juryman was met by a friend, who, in sympathetic voice, asked:

"How's your wife?"

"She's all right, thank you."

"And your daughter?"

"She's all right, too. Why do you ask?"

"Why, yesterday you said you did not know which would die first."

"Nor do I. That is the problem which time alone can solve."—[Boston Budget.

A Forced Change.

Mr. Prospect Heights—"Before I was married I always said I would never wheel a baby carriage."

Mr. Papleigh Push—"You changed your mind, eh?"

Mr. Prospect Heights—"No; my wife did."—[Puck.

Did He Take the Hint?

He—Do you believe in palmistry—that you can tell anything by the hand?

She—Certainly; now, for example, if I had a certain kind of ring on a certain finger of my left hand, people would know that I was engaged.—Truth.

All He Has, Too.

Dyer—Did you put up at the Pallemin House when you were at Niagara Falls?

Fauner—Yes; every blamed cent I had.—Town Topics.

Not a Yearling.

Bridget—"Why, sure, with such a past she must succeed on the stage!"

Brooks—"And yet I'm fearful. The quality of her past is all right, but think of the quantity."

She Knew Best.

Prima Donna—"These flowers are not for me."

Conductor—"Yes, they are."

Prima Donna—"Well, they're not the ones I paid for."—[Pick-Me-Up.

The diameter of Jupiter is about eighty-five thousand miles, or nearly eleven times that of the earth. Its volume is 1233 times [illegible] owing to its being of a less density, its mass or weight is but three hundred times the earth's.

The law is a sort of [illegible] which [illegible] certainty of it [illegible] fessors than the justice of it.—[Macklin.

All Sorts.

An egotist may be defined as a person who is so wrapped up in himself that he pays no attention to us.

"Why is a naughty schoolboy like a typewriter?" "Um! I suppose because you've got to thump him to make him spell."

She—I don't think you were really anxious to hear me sing. He (earnestly)—Indeed, I was! I had never heard you before.

Amy—Yes; he is very persistent. He says he would go to the ends of the earth for me. Alice—Why not send him? It would take him some time to get back.

Mr. Oldstyle—I can follow any tune they sing in church. Mr. Newstyle—Yes. What a terrible thing it would be for the tune if you should ever catch up.

Mamma—I wish you could get George a nice situation. Papa—I'm afraid I can't suit George. He wants a place in which time will hang heavily on his hands.

Mrs. Turnbull—It's too bad your husband cut off his flowing beard. Mrs. Crimple—Yes; he had to do it. I gave him a diamond scarfpin for a birthday present.

Mudge—Oh, yes, we had a real lively time, Simmons and I. It cost us nearly $50. Wickwire—Yes. I saw Simmons this morning, and he told me he spent $45.

"I should like to go to my mother-in-law's funeral this afternoon, sir," said the bookkeeper to the "old man." "So should I," replied the proprietor, as he turned to his desk again.

"This punishment hurts me as much as it does you," said the parent. "Well, then, let's compromise, pop," pleaded the boy. "There's no reason why either of us should suffer."

Advice—Brown—Old Stockman has given me a tip on the market. What would you advise me to do? Robinson—If you're going in heavy, put your real estate in your wife's name.

Mr. Bellows—Oh, wife! those look like the biscuits my mother baked twenty years ago. Mrs. Bellows—I'm so glad. Mr. Bellows—And, by George! I believe they are the same biscuits.

"Aha!" His Serene Highness the Sultan was absorbed in thought. "Aha!" he mused again. "Why do these Circassian girls cost me more than they used to cost? I have heard more or less about women being advanced. I wonder if it's a trust.

Fought the Bear With Fire.

An English tourist, recently returned from Nevada, tells how he narrowly escaped from the clutches of a bear. He had scrambled to the top of a large bowlder and the bear, wounded in one of its legs, began scratching in the ground at the foot of the bowlder, says the Weekly Telegraph. "Suddenly," he says, "I felt the bowlder on which I stood shake and give a sudden downward lurch. It then dawned upon me that the bear was undermining my stronghold, and within a few minutes it would topple over and I be delivered over to his tender mercy. In this emergency I bethought myself of a bottle of brandy which I carried in my pocket. Thinking that by pouring its contents over the ground the bear would desist from his undermining operations, I emptied half of it, but he seemed to be all the more refreshed by the smell and worked away more vigorously than ever.

Cheap Attraction.

Levi—I say, Rosenbaum, vat is dot big coundry boy doing behind de gounter in your store? He dondt understandt re cloding peezness, does he?

Rosenbaum—No, bud he is honest und innocend looking, und dat draws gustom. Besides, I only haf to pay him dree tollars a veek rendt for his face.—Truth.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills: they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver relieved by their use.

Money is plentiful and cheap.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

The Russian gold reserve is said to be growing.

My friend look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

Only 112 daily newspapers are published in England.

It is not a remedy put up by any Tom, Dick or Harry; it is compounded by expert pharmacists. Ely Bros. offer a 10 cent trial size. Ask your druggist. Full size Cream Balm 50 cents. We mail it.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

Since 1881 I have been a great sufferer from catarrh. I tried Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured. Terrible headaches from which I had long suffered are gone.—W. J. Hitchcock, late Major U. S. Vol. and A. A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y.

Iowa has an ox that recently trotted a mile in 3.57.

Every nervous person should try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. They are made specially for nervous and dyspeptic men and women, and are just the medicine needed by all persons who, from any cause, do not sleep well, or who fail to get proper strength from their food. Cases of weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous and sick headache, &c., readily yield to the use of the Little Nerve Pills, particularly if combined with Carter's Little Liver Pills. In vials at 25 cents.

Affairs in financial and commercial circles are at a standstill.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. [illegible] mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TIVERTON.

Mr. Benjamin Barker died Wednesday morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, at his home. He had not been well since about three years ago, when he had a severe attack of grip. The cause of death was heart trouble.

Although a resident of Tiverton, Mr. Barker was in business in Fall River during the greater part of his life, and he has been one of the prominent business men of that city. From the time he first left his home until he retired from active life, he was engaged in the lumber business. He was born at the old Barker homestead in Tiverton in 1822. He was the son of Abraham Barker, one of the leading Quakers of this section. The house in which he was born is still standing on the east side of the main road, just at the head of Evans avenue. The place is only a short distance south of Mr. Barker's late residence, a rather imposing white house with a fine lawn in front. The homestead was the property of the late Edson Evans, whose daughter, Mrs. Lucy V. Potter, a teacher in the public schools in Fall River, recently died.

When a young man, Mr. Barker went to Providence and there first entered into the lumber business. He there met Miss Catherine J. Dennis, who afterwards became his wife and survives him. Later he became associated with Mr. Cook Borden in the lumber business in Fall River, where he remained until about 1826, when he went to Olean, N. J., as the manager of the Olean Lumber Co. While in Olean Mr. Barker bought for himself a large tract of forest land and cleared off the lumber. After his return to Tiverton to live, oil was struck on this land and a very large quantity was pumped from it. Mr. Barker made from this find very much more money than he did from the lumber for which he bought the tract. He returned to Tiverton and re-established himself alone in the lumber business in Fall River in 1870. His son, Richard, afterwards became associated with him, and now carries on the business of Barker & Co.

About a year ago Mr. Barker had a shock and he has since kept pretty closely to his home. He had a severe attack at the heart last Friday afternoon and did not rally from it.

Mr. Barker would have been 75 years of age if he had lived until next September. He was very successful in business and leaves a large property as the result of an active business life. Personally he was a bluff, hearty man, and when a friend he was a friend for life.

Besides a widow he leaves two sons, Mr. Richard J. Barker, and Mr. Benjamin Barker, Jr., of New York, a member of the firm of Smith & Barker, prominent lawyers, and one daughter, Mrs. Effingham C. Haight, of Fall River.

Freeman Nickerson had a democrat wagon stolen from his carriage house on Evans Avenue Tuesday night.

Rev. J. Proude of Scranton Penn., has accepted the invitation extended to him by the Tiverton P. M. Church. Mr. Proude will enter upon his work here as pastor sometime in May.

Herbert Barker has returned from New Bedford.

Miss Harriet Almy of New Bedford is visiting relatives in town.

LITTLE COMPTON.

At the usual monthly meeting of the Court of Probate and Town Council, a full board present, the business transactions were: The will of Eliza T. Church, proved, allowed and ordered recorded. Frederick R. Brown appointed executor. Notice ordered on final account of Abraham Manchester, executor of the will of Leander S. Tabor. Mrs. Abraham Wordell appointed member of the school committee in place of Mrs. Benjamin T. Wilbor, resigned. The town voted to abolish school districts. Road surveyors were appointed as follows: J. Frank Pearce the southwest district, Rouse Pearce northwest district, George V. Snell southeast district, Frederick B. Gifford northeast district. Voted to allow surveyors $2 per day, laborers $1.75, and man and horse $3.75. Bills allowed and orders for payment given were: G. Wordell, labor on the highway $7.14; Abel Simmons, surveyor, $13; Frank Pearce, $31.50; Thomas Gilnuell, damages by dogs, $6.40; town sergeant warning jurors, $4.50; Edgar S. Peckham, damages by dogs, $26.20; Rouse Pearce, surveyor, $25.14; George V. Snell, surveyor, $29; Abraham Manchester, books for town purposes, $22.90.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK, OUR GUARANTEE.

A SENSIBLE, SERVICEABLE STREET DRESS

Your first spring suit should be all this; a good hardy cloth that will stand abuse, neat looking yet sturdy, that will shed the signs of sloppy spring weather. We have provided for all emergencies with goods that we fully guarantee.

Prices range $8, $10, $12 and $15.

Model Clothing Co,

192 & 194 THAMES ST.

PORTSMOUTH.

The regular session of the Town Council and Court of Probate for April was held in the town hall on Monday, when all the newly elected members were present.

PROBATE BUSINESS.—Nellie C. Almy, administratrix on the estate of Frederick W. Almy, was granted permission to sell, either at private sale or by public auction, a certain tract of real estate, giving additional bond in the sum of $800, with Daniel B. Almy as surety.

Nellie C. Almy was appointed guardian of the person and estate of her minor son, Kenneth B. Almy, and gave bond in the sum of $1200. Sureties, Charles Carr and Jacob Almy; appraisers, Nelson H. Russell, Albert S. Walker and Robert H. Manchester.

Nellie C. Almy, administratrix on the estate of Frederick W. Almy was allowed $100 from the estate for the support of herself and son.

Horace E. Gilmore was appointed administrator on the estate of Grace Douglas and qualified by giving bond of $1000. Surety, Oliver G. Hicks; appraisers, Elbridge I. Stoddard, Constant C. Chase and Oliver G. Hicks.

An instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Robert L. Thurston, was referred to the second Monday in May with order of notice.

Edward F. Dyer, administrator on the estate of William Cory, was authorized to sell the personal property of said estate at private sale, on condition that it be sold for not less than the appraised value.

COUNCIL BUSINESS.—Wm. F. Brayton was appointed deputy town clerk and duly engaged.

William W. Anthony, John S. Albro and Albert Sisson were appointed appraisers of damages done by dogs; William T. Harvey, Cornelius S. Green and Charles Wilcox, tramp constables; Wm. T. Harvey and Charles I. Coggeshall, police constables; Charles S. Sisson and Albert W. Lawrence, bird constables; Wm. T. Harvey, health and truant officer; Fillmore Coggeshall, a committee to hire a draw-tender and also appointed as stone bridge commissioner.

The following were voted to be paid: Minks and skunks, fifty cents each; chicken hawks, twenty five cents.

Surveyor of highways: District No. 1, Henry Anthony; No. 2, George E. Sisson; No. 4, Charles Henry Dyer.

Committees to consult the surveyors in regard to the needed repairs are as follows: In district No. 1, Restcom P. Manchester; district No. 2, Warren R. Sherman; district No. 3, Charles G. Thomas; district No. 4, John B. Cornell.

Voted that for labor performed on the highways, be as follows: For able bodied men, not in any case to exceed twenty cents an hour, and less wherever the surveyor thinks it too much; wagon and two horses, 25 cts. an hour; wagon and one horse, 15 cts. an hour; oxen, 20 cts. an hour; plough, 10 cts. an hour while in actual use; boys at the discretion of the surveyors. Surveyors of highways, on presentation of their accounts, are to be vouchers for all bills for labor on the highways.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Eldridge were granted a license to hold a reception in the town hall April 20, 1897.

The Portsmouth Free Library Association was granted permission to deposit books in the town clerk's office, in such places as shall be designated by the clerk, not interfering with the books and business of the town.

The following bills against the town were order paid; of W. T. Harvey, for assistance to an aide poor, $7.50; of Gideon Manchester, for services as draw tender at Stone Bridge for three months, $37.50; of Charles I. Coggeshall, for services as assistant moderator April 7, 1897, $3; of Wm. T. Harvey, for services as town sergeant, warning jurors and opening Town Hall to date, $9; same for salary as Overseer of the Poor and as tramp constable, $45; of Simeon E. Fiske, for printing voting lists, $14; of Joseph G. Dennis, for services as moderator April 7, 1897, $5; of Charles Thomas, for services of town auditors April 6, 1897, $6; of Cornelius S. Greene for services as tramp constable, $15; of Charles Henry Dyer, for repairs on roads in district No. 4, $13.00; of William H. Fish, George B. Thomas and Barclay H. Gifford, for services as supervisors of election, April 7, 1897, $3 each; of Charles E. Thomas, for council fees this session, $2.50.

The annual school meeting of Vaucluse district was held on Friday evening April 9, When Edward A. Coggeshall was elected moderator, and Restcom P. Manchester, clerk. William W. Anthony was elected trustee and treasurer. It was voted to make the needed repairs and to shellac the desks.

The funeral services of Robert L. Thurston, were held at his late residence, on Sunday at 4 p. m., the Rev. John N. Geisler officiating.

Tour to Washington and Old Point Comfort.

Tuesday, April 20th. Delightful tour to Washington and Old Point Comfort via Royal Blue Line; three and one-half days in Washington; trip to Mount Vernon; one day at Old Point Comfort and Fortress Monroe; visit to Philadelphia; privilege of stopover in New York. Every detail first class; $29 50 covers every expense. May 4th. Tour to Washington with five days at the National Capital; rate $27. From Newport $1 less. For illustrated Itinerary call on or address A. J. Simmons, N. E. A., 211 Washington St., Boston.

The challenge from the Harvard Yacht Club for a regatta to be held at Newport during the latter part of June has been received by the Yale Corporation Yacht Club. It is impossible to take action on the challenge, however, on account of the uncertainty of the Yale-Harvard-Cornell race.

New Advertisements.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

Notice to Liquor Dealers

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE, April 9, 97.

NOTICE is hereby given to applicants for liquor licenses that no place not already licensed will be allowed to open for the new license year until in possession of their certificate of license issued by the License Commissioners.

Also that no applicant for license by transfer will be allowed to do business until their application has been granted by the License Commissioners.

Also that no slot machine or other device for gambling will be allowed in any licensed liquor place in this city and all liquor licensees will be expected to comply with the requirements of the Board of License Commissioners.

B. E. READ, Chief of Police.

4-10-3w

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

NOTICE OF APPLICATIONS FOR

Liquor Licenses

AT A MEETING of the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Newport, held Tuesday, March 30, 1897, the following named persons made application for liquor licenses, under the provisions of Chapter 102 of the General Laws of Rhode Island, to sell pure, spirituous, intoxicating and malt liquors within the limits of the city, viz:

First Class.

Bryer Peleg & Son, 25 Broadway.
Corbett Patrick H., 603 Thames street.
Denniston Thomas, 27 and 29 Kinsley wharf.
Garrettson Frederick P., 10 and 20 Washington square.
Horgan Patrick H., 224 Thames street.
Lyon Timothy J., 3 and 5 Bull's wharf.
Martin John T., 558 Thames street.
Sayer Brothers, 283 Thames street.
Sheehan Dennis W., 18 and 20 Kinsley wharf.
Voigt Ernst, 528 and 530 Thames street.

Second Class.

Adam John, 104 Thames street.
Alexander John, Commercial hall, 23 State St.
Anderson Christen, 26 Prospect Hill street.
Barker William A. and Albert G. Groff, 89 and 93 Bridge street.
Barry Lawrence J., 470 Thames street.
Beakbust Albert, 285 Thames street.
Buckley Daniel J., 511 Thames street.
Burke Patrick H., 1 West Broadway.
Burlinshaw Albert, 426 Thames street.
Burns John, 11 Duke street.
Burns Timothy, 76 West Broadway.
Coen Joseph V., 111 Long wharf.
Colley John J., 86 West Broadway.
Condon Patrick R., 10 Long wharf.
Condon John J., 55 Long wharf.
Conheeney James A., 622 Thames street.
Conheeney James J., 48 Hammond street.
Corridon John H., 10 Duke street.
Corrigan Michael J., 98 Levin street.
Curran Cochrane D., 33 Bath road.
Curran Michael, 35 West Broadway.
Denniston Thomas, 27 and 29 Kinsley wharf.
Dwyer Philip, 109 Long wharf.
Egan James, 41 and 43 West Broadway.
Ehrhardt William J., 13 and 15 Franklin street.
Finn John H., 191 Spring street.
Hall Frank S., 515 Spring street.
Hertzig Paul, 32 Washington square.
Horgan George P., 10 Franklin street.
Horgan Maurice S., 8 Duke street.
Horgan Patrick H., 58 West Broadway.
Houghton George E., United States Hotel, corner Thames and Pelham streets.
Hynes Thomas F., 435 Spring street.
Johnson Michael J., 110 Thames street.
Kearney Michael H., 271 Thames street.
Kelsey Joseph, 17 Denniston street.
Kerins John, 563 Thames street.
Lowney John, 128 Long wharf.
Lowney John, 442 Thames street.
Manning Michael, 676 Thames street.
Martin John T., 116 Thames street.
McDermott Charles, 18 Prospect Hill street.
McGowan Daniel J., 12 and 14 Washington square.
McLaughlin Cornelius, 409 Thames street.
Mitchell John, 484½ East Bowery street.
Murphy James, 52 Dixon lane.
Murphy John J., 489 Thames street.
Murphy Michael J., 423 Thames street.
Murray Michael F., 6 Market square.
Nolan John H. and Benjamin J. Bryer, 37 Bath road.
Nolan Patrick, 106 William street.
Oakley Francis, 300 Thames street.
O'Brien William H., 11, 13 and 15 Touro street.
O'Connell Timothy B., 140 Long wharf.
O'Neill Michael, 16 Long wharf.
Ormsby William, 293 Thames street.
Owen John A., 7 Duke street.
Perry Ross W., 8 Prospect Hill street.
Pinto Michael F., 462 Thames street.
Quigley William, 83 Long wharf.
Rife Uriah L. and Louis Vincent, 333 Thames street.
Rife William D., 569 Thames street.
Ritt Charles, 32 Market square.
Shea John J., 42 Burnside avenue.
Shea Daniel, 632 and 634 Thames street.
Shea Patrick, 76 West Broadway.
Sheehan Daniel H., 3 West Broadway.
Sheehan Patrick, 50 West Broadway.
Sheehan Patrick, 114 Thames street.
Shields Edward, 127 Long wharf.
Stone Alfred, 416 Thames street.
Sullivan Charles H., corner West Broadway and Collins street.
Sullivan Daniel K., 47 William street.
Sullivan Dennis J., 644 Thames street.
Sullivan George W., 110 Levin street.
Sullivan James J., 32 Callender avenue.
Sullivan Jeremiah T., 467 Thames street.
Sullivan Timothy, 44 Bath road.
Sullivan Patrick, 650 Thames street.
Sullivan William P., 8 Kinsley wharf.
Sweeney Robert J., 5 and 7 DeBlois street.
Tifft John H., 119 and 121 Thames street.
Trager Charles A., 8 Middleton avenue.
Tucker John O., 19 Duke street.
Voigt Ernst, 528 and 530 Thames street.
Walsh Daniel J., 8 West Marlboro street.
Walsh Patrick, 596 Thames street.
Weaver Alva F., 703 Thames street.
Wilkinson Thomas H., 295 Thames street.
Yates William, 454 Thames street.

The Board of License Commissioners will be in session at their office in the Mercury Building on Monday, April 19, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M., when opportunity will be given for remonstrances to be heard before acting upon said applications or granting licenses under them.

Published by order of the License Commissioners. E. W. HIGBEE, CLERK.

4-3-3w

New Advertisements.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale made and executed by William M. Franklin, et al., bearing date the 13th day of the first month (January) A. D. 1896, to the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia a corporation created by law and located in Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania, and recorded in the Land Evidence of Newport, Book of Mortgages, numbered 28 on pages 291 to 295 inclusive (the respective wives of the mortgagors having joined in said mortgage in release of their inchoate rights of dower), the condition of which mortgage having been broken. There will be sold on the said mortgaged premises in Newport, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, all of the right, title and interest of the said mortgagors, at the time of the execution of the said mortgage, in and to all that certain tract or parcel of land in the city of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, with the mansion house, porter's lodge, and other improvements thereon, bounded, beginning at the Southwest corner of Bath road and Cliff avenue; thence extending South along the West side of Cliff avenue, six hundred and three (603) feet to the north side of Merton road (formerly called Retirement road); thence West along the North side of said road, six hundred and ninety-nine and nine tenths (699 9) feet to land formerly of Henry A. Middleton; thence North along said Middleton's land, three hundred ninety-six 6 10 (396 6) feet, to the south side of Bath road; thence East, along the south side of Bath road, six hundred seventy-four 5-10 (674 5) feet to Cliff avenue at the point of beginning; bounding said premises, Northerly, on Bath road; Easterly, on Cliff avenue; Southerly, on Merton road; and Westerly on land late of the late Henry A. Middleton.

The mortgagees hereby give notice of their intention to bid at the said sale.

Per order of the Provident Life and Trust Company. W. P. SHEFFIELD, Attorney.
Newport, April 2, 1897—3-3w

To Let.

A NICE little upper tenement, at a very moderate rent for a man and wife.
3-27 NO. 9 GUERNEY COURT.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Newport, January 12, A. D. 1897.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 965 issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the sixth day of January, A. D. 1897, and returnable to the said Court April 6th, A. D. 1897, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1897, in favor of Robert F. Raymond of New Bedford in the County of Bristol in the State of Massachusetts plaintiff, and against Albert N. Gray of said New Bedford defendant, I have this day at 16 minutes past 11 o'clock A. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, Albert N. Gray, had on the 18th day of November A. D. 1896, at 20 minutes past 7 o'clock P. M., (the time of the attachment on the original writ), in and to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings, and improvements thereupon, situated in the Town of Little Compton in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows: North, South, and West, by land of Nathaniel Church, and East, by the Highway leading from Little Compton Commons to Adamsville and contains one half an acre more or less being the same premises conveyed by Nathaniel Church to Mary S. Gray by deed dated September 27th, 1876, and recorded in Land Evidence of said Little Compton in Book No. 13 at page 392

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport in said County of Newport on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

PARDON S. KAULL, Deputy Sheriff.
3-20 4w

NEWPORT, SC. NEWPORT, April 15, A. D. 1897.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to THURSDAY, May 13th, A. D. 1897, at the same time and place as above advertised.

PARDON S. KAULL, Deputy Sheriff.
4-17 4w

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. TOWN OF JAMESTOWN.

BY VIRTUE of a warrant issued to the Tax Collector of the town of Jamestown for the years 1895 and 1896, by the Town Treasurer of said town, commanding the collection of the several taxes assessed upon the inhabitants of said town and the ratable property therein heretofore to wit: for and including the years 1895 and 1896, and of every power vested in me as said collector of said tax.

Inasmuch as the taxes assessed as aforesaid within the period aforesaid, on the real estate hereinafter described and on the owners thereof, for and on account of the same have not been paid and said real estate is liable for the payment of said taxes:

I, Wm. F. Caswell, Collector of Taxes, by virtue of the warrants issued to the Collector of Taxes by the aforesaid Town Treasurer, commanding said Collector of Taxes to proceed and collect the said taxes, for the purpose of collecting out of said real estate the whole of said taxes assessed thereon and on its owners as aforesaid, have made a levy on said real estate in said town of Jamestown and the appurtenances thereof, taxed in the name of Rebecca H. Prince and bounded and described as follows: Two certain lots or parcels of land situated and lying in that part of the town of Jamestown, State of Rhode Island, known as Conanicut Park, and numbered 286 and 301 on a plat of said Park made by John H. Mullin, and on file in the office of the Town Clerk of said Jamestown; and will sell so much of said real estate as shall be necessary to pay said tax or taxes of said Rebecca H. Prince, or owner thereof, with interests, penalties, costs and expenses, at public auction, to the highest bidder upon or at said real estate on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1897, at 12:30 o'clock M., on the said premises in said town of Jamestown.

The amount of principal money of said taxes now due for the years 1895 and 1896 is $1.85.

WM. F. CASWELL, Tax Collector.
4-3-4w

We Want Your Trade on CURTAIN POLES.

WE SELL COMPLETE POLES IN

WALNUT, ASH, EBONY or CHERRY,

with all Brass Trimmings, for 23c, 49c, 73c.

Complete POLES in Walnut or Ash,

with all Wood Trimmings, for 39c, 49c, 73c.

Complete Poles,

in Old Oak, with Old Oak Trimmings,

for 49c, 73c, 95c.

White Enamel Poles,
All Brass Poles,
Curtain Pins,
Vestibule Rod, &c.,

—AT—

Headquarters,

A. C. LANDERS',

167 Thames Street.

Schreier's

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

LEADING HOUSE IN THE LINE.

Easter Attractions

—IN—

TRIMMED HATS

—AND—

Toques,

ELEGANT DESIGNS.

Children's Hats

—FOR—

EASTER,

A Special Feature

ALL THE DESIRABLE

NOVELTIES

OF THE

SEASON.

POPULAR PRICES.

SEED POTATOES,

Rose, Northers, New Queens, Hebrons. This seed is of the very best of stock, not picked up from the potato houses and called seed, but raised especially for seed from pure stock. Before you buy please call and examine my stock.

CHITTENDEN FERTILIZERS and STOCKBRIDGE MANURES

ON HAND AT ALL TIMES.

Grass Seeds.

Call in and examine the goods. I will give you prices, less the cost of a man horse and wagon to call on you.

Seed Oats,

Garden Seeds,

A. A. BARKER,

162 & 164 BROADWAY.

BAILEY & CO.

Dayton & Iver Johnson

BICYCLES,

17 Mill Street.

The F. F. Tebbetts Co.,

121 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.

BARGAINS | So soon? Yes. Manufacturers' samples of very fine Jackets with beautiful linings, at $10, $12.50, $15, worth $20, $25 and $30, Only one of a kind.

TAILOR SUITS made by men tailors, therefore perfect work; 103 styles; $7.50 to $45. Every kind of cloth, every color, every style.

STORAGE Don't forget to let us store your cloth and fur garments; it costs but little and we keep them safely.

NEW STYLES In Ladies' Capes, in black, $10, $12, $15; copied from $30, $40 and $50 ones.

MACKINTOSHES Do you want one at $1.98; worth $10; the best in the world for the money; others at $7.50 to $15.

COVERT CLOTH is the right thing to buy in a jacket, at $5, $7.50, $8.75, $10 to $20, all silk-lined and strap seams.

COTTON SHIRT Waists, in Dimity, Lawn and Cambric, —our patterns are exclusive—98c to $4.98.

SILK SHIRT Waists that are a comfort to wear, because they fit properly; $4.98 to $10.

CHILDREN'S JACKETS of last season's styles—75c, $1.50, $2.50; that sold from $2.50 to $7.50.

Bicycle Suits that are correct, comfortable and stylish. Divided Skirts, Round Skirts, six styles of Jackets, a dressing room and a Bicycle to try the effect, $7.50 to $25.00.

SIGN OF THE GREAT WHITE BEAR

BUTLER EXCHANGE.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

75 CENTS PER WEEK.

RENT ALLOWED TOWARDS THE PURCHASE PRICE.

TERMS for Purchasing $10.00 down, $5.00 per month.

All kinds of TYPEWRITERS and SUPPLIES on hand.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF

NEW FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER.

CUTTER TOWER CO.,
12 A Milk Street. Boston, Mass.
ESTABLISHED, 1845. 9-20-1y TELEPHONE, 2423.

We are too Busy to Write an Extended "Ad"

but would call your attention to our extensive lines of

Plows, Cultivators & Harrows,

Also to our complete assortment of

SEED SOWER and LAWN MOWERS

and other small tools for the GARDEN and LAWN. We make a specialty of the

Weaver Hoe & Rake.

Our facilities for repairing and sharpening LAWN MOWERS cannot be excelled. When we send them home they cut as good as new.

We have a few bags left of the

Early Rose and Norther Potatoes,

which are in prime condition and we are offering them at a bargain to close out.

Plant your Sweet Peas now. | THE NEWPORT FAVORITES ARE THE BEST.

Remember we can do as well by you in

Flower and Vegetable Seeds

as any one in the United States.

Do not be misled in buying a WHEEL because the price is low, but rather see our lines of STANDARD WHEELS, which we are offering at figures which will be of interest to you. Our lines are very full in BICYCLE SUNDRIES.

THE GEO. A. WEAVER CO.,

19, 21, 23 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

New Advertisements

GURNEY

HOT WATER HEATERS STEAM BOILERS AND RADIATORS.

FOR

EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY & ECONOMY

THEY STAND UNEQUALLED.

WHAT USERS SAY.

Your boiler has given the very best of satisfaction from start to finish.
W. J. Emerson, Brookline, Mass.

My Gurney Heater has been a perfect success in every way. It is acknowledged to be the most economical to run of any in town.
Frederick Comstock, E. Hartford, Ct.

Ask your local dealer for Illustrated Catalogue "How Best to Heat our Homes," or write direct to the Gurney Heater Mfg. Co., 163 Franklin St., cor. Congress, Boston, Mass.

Wanted.

FOR A BOY of 14, a good home on a farm, Block Island preferred and references required. Address MRS. PECKHAM, 17 Everett Street.
4-17-3w

PIANOS.

Our Stock of new

PIANOS

is daily arriving and we cordially invite you to call and examine it. Our prices are very low and our goods the best.

J. H. BARNEY, JR., & CO.,

154 Thames Street.

Piano Boxes for sale.

BISCUITS.

New Goods.

Raspberry Bars. Fig Bars.
American Fancy, Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits.
Zwiback or Rusks.
Swedish Health Bread, for dyspeptics.
A new condiment, Celery Mustard.
Blood Oranges, 20c. a dozen.
Olive Oil, Catsup and German Mustard in bulk.

LOUIS EHRHARDT, JR.,

271 THAMES STREET.

DO YOU REALIZE

ALL OUR GOODS ARE

SELLING AT COST or LESS

Milk Pails,

CANS AND PANS,

Wooden Ware,

Crockery,

TOILET SETS

—AND—

GLASSWARE.

Brushes, Dusters, Scrubs,

Brooms, Etc.

Ice Chests

—AND—

GARDEN TOOLS.

PARLOR STOVES at your own price.

Langley & Sharpe,

267 THAMES STREET,
3-27 NEWPORT, R. I.

Affairs in financial and commercial circles are at a standstill.

D. L. CUMMINGS,

Newport Novelty Store

Large Assortment of

GOLD PENS

—AND—

PENCILS.

—ALSO—

WRITING PAPER,
ENVELOPES,
PADS, ruled and plain,
MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
LEAD PENCILS,
PENS and HOLDERS,
INK, MUCILAGE,
PENCIL SHARPENERS,
RULERS, &C.

152 Thames Street.

NEWPORT, R. I.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation.

NEWPORT, SC.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT, Newport, March 15, A. D. 1897.

WHEREAS, Elfreda Nelson (sometimes called Annie Freda Nelson) of the city of Newport in the County and State aforesaid, has filed her petition in said office praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between said Elfreda Nelson and Adolf F. Nelson, now in parts to the said Elfreda Nelson unknown; notice is therefore hereby given to the said Adolf F. Nelson to appear, if he shall see fit at The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to be holden at the Court House in said Newport, within and for the said County of Newport on the tenth day of May, A. D. 1897, then and there to respond to said petition.

CHARLES E. HARVEY, Clerk.
3-20-6w